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DYNASTIES OF THE KANARESE DISTRICTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FROM THE

EARLIEST HISTORICAL TIMES TO THE MUHAMMADAN CONQUEST OF A.D. 1318.

Br

J. F. FLEET,

of H. M. & Bandon Commental Col. Service, Mention of the Rival Asiatic Society of Oren British and Ireland, and of the Bandony Branch of the Reyal Asiatic Society, and Pellow of the University of Bondony.

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(Written for the Bombay Gazetteer.)



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SECTION I

EXTRODUCTORY.

No authentic work of a definite historical character has ever been written by the Hindus of Western India. But, in the inscriptions on copper-plate and stone-tablets, on monumental stones, the pedestals of tibds, the walls and pillars of temples, and rocks, there have come down to us, particularly in the Kauarese country, a large number of original historical records of the most important kind. In these records, if they could be exhaustively examined, there exist abundant materials for compiling a detailed and connected history of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Proodency, and of the neighbouring territories of Madras, Maisur, and Haidarshaid, from about the middle of the lifth to the end of the enterenth century a.b., and, at the same time, for illustrating the development of the modern forms of the alphabets and of the vernscular language, the decay of old and the growth of new forms of religion, the origin of many of the different land-tenures and territorial divisions that now exist, and many other subjects of historical and antiquarian interest and our portunee.

The first systematic collection of these inscriptions was made by Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.L, who, when in the Madras Civil Service, was employed for a long time in this part of the country. Besides a large number of facsimile impressions of copper-plate grants, of which only a few have as yet been published, he compiled mannrespt copies of no les than five bundred and ninery-five stone-tablet inscriptions from the Kanarese country alone and in the Sanstrit and Old-Kasaress languages, in addition to a large number of others from the Talaga country and in the Telugu language. The results of his labours were published in his paper on Hinds Jascriptions, which appeared first in the Journal of the Royal Ariatic Society, Old Series, Vol. IV., pp. 1 &c., and was afterwards reprinted, with corrections and additions, in the Modras Journal of Literature and Science, Val. VIL, pp. 193 &c. And one copy of his collection of inscriptions from the Kanarosu country, in two volumes extitled Cursultakidess Inscriptions and belonging to the Library of the Edinburgh Uni-

versity, is at present in my hands." The voluminous contents of these two books have as yet only very partially been made public.

I The present paper is written upon many the same lines. No better mode of these or decime with the subject mode will be decimed.

These volumes will be quoted in this paper as the fillion Mr. Concentra, Vol. I. and Vol. II. Three which copies of his references appear to have been made; one of the start is in the Laboury of the Royal Asiatic Security; but what became of the other two, I do not have Many of the original copper-plate grants are now in his presenting and layer been examined and transcribed for future publication by

^{# 707-}L

In 1865 the Maisur Gavernment published a plintographic collegtion of one hundred and lifty inscriptions on stone-tablets and copperplates at Chitaldorg, Balagamye, Harihar, and other places in Manuer, from negatives taken by Major Dixon, H. M.'s 22nd Begiment, M. N. I. And in 1866, the Honourable Mr. Hope, Bo.U.S., edited for, and at the cost of, the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India, under the title of Inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore, a series of sixty-four photographic copies of inscriptions in the Belgann, Dharwist, Kaladgi, and North Kanara Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and in the neighbouring parts of the Madras Presidency and Maleur, from negatives taken by Dr. Pigen, Bo.M.S., and Col. Biggs, R.A.; and a few other inscriptions, from negatives taken by the same gentlemen, were inserted by him in another work, entitled Architecture in Dharmar and Mysere, edited by him at the sums time. These two collections being out of print and difficult to obtain, and the negatives being available at the India Office, the contents of them were re-arranged by myself and compiled, with additions, into one volume, which was published by the India Office in 1878, under the title of Pali, Sanskrit, and Old-Canarese Inscriptions, from the Rombuy Presidency and parts of the Madras Presidency and Maisur.2

Meanwhile a few detached inveriptions had been published by Sir Walter Elliot, in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science,by Mr. Wathen and Professor Downen, in the early volume of the Januard of the Royal Asiatic Society, - by Bal Gangadhar Sastri and General Sir Coorgo LaGrand Jacob, in the early volumes of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, - and by Dr. Taylor, in the Transactions of the Literary Society of Romb og.

These publications, however, were desultory and few and far between ; and it was not till the Judian Antiquery was started by Dr. Burgess, in 1572, that any roal impolus was given to the study of the Epigraphy of Western India. Since then, in that Journal and in Dr. Burgesa' Archaeological Reports, as well as in the later volumes of the Journal of the Bombay Rounch of the Royal Ariatic Society. a large number of most valuable inscriptions have been published, with texts and translations and in many instances with litheographic facsimiles, by Dr. Bühler, Professor Eggeling, the Revd. Mr. Kittel, Mr. Rice, the Revd. Mr. Fonlkes, Prof. R. G. Bhandackar, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji, and Messra S. P. Pandit and K. T. Telang, and, the large majority, by myself. And, in 1879, Mr. Rice published, under the title of Mysers Inscriptions, translations of all

I Only ten copies of this work were published. Of these ten copies, one may presented to made of the following: the Reyal Astatic Society: the Societa Aslatipics at Paria; the German Oriental Society, Lapsing: the India Office Intersy; and My Thomas, P.B. 5, and the remaining five wore sent to Pombay for distribution.

3 The funds available, however, permitted of the publication of only alone epidenal this work. They were distributed to the India Office, the fritish Museum, the Hayal Asiatic Society, the Rombay Societariat, the Banday Branch of the Reyal Asiatic Society, the Rombay Societariat, the Banday Branch of the Reyal Asiatic Society, the Hawbis Mr. Chibis, C.S.L. Dr. Barras, papelly, and, I think the Bollistan Liferary.

3 I san expecting at cours, by alone published as the constant history bias part of the country which is the object of the present paper. Disny other in all turns were published by Other scholars in the same Jeannals.

the inscriptions included in Major Dixon's collection, and of some time collected by himself.

It is from the sources indicated above, and from such other unpublished inscriptions as I myself have collected and have in hand for publication, that the materials for the present paper have been drawn.

To a certain extent the arcient history of the country can be at present treated only as the history of the dynasties that successively raind over it. The subcrelimite governments, the different territorial divisions and the changes that they underwent, the decay of the Buddhist and Jain religious, the spread of the Salva faith, esperally in its form of Lingdystiam, and similar topics, still remain a be worked out in detail. The dominious of the dynastics treated of in this paper extended sometimes to the north as far as the Viedhya mountains and the Nurmada river, sometimes to the east as far as the shores of the sen of Bengal, and usually to the south for a considerable distance into Maisur. They, therefore, were not always confined to the Kamarese districts of the Bembay Presidency. But they did always include those districts; and the chief soats of government were always within, or close to the borders of, them. The history of the dynasties, therefore, with notices of the localities an which their inscriptions are found and over which accordingly their sway extended, and with such other details as have as yet been worked out, given, as far as we can as yet decipher it, the history of the districts.

In official language, three out of the four Kanavene districts of this Presidency, vis. the Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Dharwad Collectorates, are, together with the Kolhapur, Miraj, and other Native States, always called the 'Southern Maratha Country,' A more complete misnomer, however it originated, could not well have been devised. It is true that, in one of the carliest inscriptions, of Polikesi II, thus part of the country is included in what was known then, and even many conturies before his time, 1 as Makarashtra, or 1 the great country.' But the word had originally, and in his time, a signification very different from the special meaning which its corruption, 'Maritha', carries new, and denoted amply the great and comparatively unknown region lying to the south of the early A'ryan metilements in Hindustan. In the whole area of the country treated of in this paper, not a single Marathi inscription has been discovered of s greater age than two or three centuries. With the exception that a few Prakrit words occur here and there, the inscriptions are all either in pure Sanskrit or pure Kanarese, or in the two languages combined. This fact speaks of itself as to what was the vermenlar fol the country in early times. In the present day, the people and be language of the British districts are Kanaro e; and the Kanarose people and language have been displaced, to a certain

VII is monthaned, as 'Maharattha,' twice in the Makaraneo, Comp. XII., pp. 71 and 74 I over this reference to the kindress of Professor. We have The passage street to the depointation of the Baddhist There Make Dimensionals by Makarahitra, and the third rentary are: At the same time, the There Rabellika was depoted to Wenjagas of Banarana in North Kamara, and the There Mahalara to Mahithamarahia a Malant, Six Inf. Act., Vol. III., p. 272.

extent, by the Marathi people and language in the Native States, only because these States were established by the aggressions of Marathis from the north, whose local influence proved to be greater than that of the native rulers whom they dispossessed. Even in those Native States, and in Marathi official correspondence, the Political Agent at Kolhapar is to the present day always addressed as the Political Agent, not of the 'Dakahina-Maharashtra,' or 'Southern Maratha Country,' but of the 'Karavira Hakha' and the Karaataka Prant'.

SECTION II.

THE EARLY DYNASTIES.

The earliest inscription that has an yet been found is one in the Pali language, ongraved on the two edges of a large slate slab, on which was carred a five-hooded colors, in the court of the great tomple at Banawasi in North Kunsra. It is not dated in the Saka or any other definite era; but it is undoubtedly very early, and in allotted by Pandit Blagwanlil Imiraji to the second century A.D. It is of the time of a king named Haritiputra-Satakarni of the Vinhukadadutu family or, perhaps, of the Dum family of the place called Vinhakads or Vishankata. Who this Haritiputra was, has not yet been determined. His title of Satakarni, honog associated with the Andheabhraya dynasty, suggests that in very early times the country round Banawici may have belonged to the Andhrabhritya kings; but it has not been yet shown that the title did not belong to other dynastics also. To whatever dynasty, however, this king may have belonged, it seems not improbable that he is the Satakarni, lord of Dakahinapatha or the region of the south! whom the Mohakshatropa Rudradama, the sen of Chashtana, of the Salm dynasty, "without treachery twice completely conquered, but, on account of their near contraction, did not completely destroy, and thro obtained glory."

The first inscription, however, that gives us any calensive insight mile the sarly history of these parts is a stone-tablet at the Megniti temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyavole or A'ryapura, in the

P.No. 10, p. 160, of the separate gamphists of the Archaelegical Survey of Western limits

Links

[&]quot;The Kashnijas sies, and the Early, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, were Recitivatives, or 'of the sous of Hariti." The name is not explained by the case of the case of the mythest on the later Western Chalukya inscriptions, if only for the reason that Raviti is about the mann of a man a whoreas in the Haritiputra of the early inscriptions the states of the later yellable is long, i.e. Hariti is the name of a woman, not of a man. The name Harringstra is, in fact, seartly analogous to the Gautamoputes, Vasialthipairs, and Matheripairs, which were mans of respectively twird the Shiskarais, of the Archreitetty into of Purushabitta, of the Archreitetty dynasty. And it is output that we find Harifpiirs occurring in the above interpolition as the rame of a king who was the rosy, kinzed have belonged to the Andhreitetty dynasty, and who was caling who ness himself have belonged to the Amilirabhrity's dynasty, and who was calling error that part of the country in which the Kadamban subsequently appeared, and in which they were inconsist by the Chalchyas. The thirty as in shown to the the same of Hierapoten even when they were in the meth, as in shown by the Raira grant of Vijayariya or Vijayaramah, the unfited of their inscriptions as yet the operate person, is not certain,—was known absoluted to the north in early thems, is known by an inscription at Rims in the Albahabh neighborthood; it mands the construction of a care by Haritapitra Samusha, and is evidently of very sarry late, being referred by Dr. Hossils to about a.c. 200, though Dr. Bargess mellions that it is of somewhat had dished (Pol. Ast. Vol. 13., p. 121.)

I bundged inscription, forced Archaelepted Resort, pp. 123 for the Hungmini I shall.

Kuladgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukyu king Pulikesi II., and is detect Sakn 356 (z.o. 634.5) From it we brien that, at the time of the advent of the Chalakyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subjugated and dispossessed, were the Nalue, the Mauryan, the Kadamlan, the Matengas, and the Katachcharia; and that they came more as less in heatile contact at the same time with the Gangas, the Alupse, and the Pallavan of Kanchi or Conjeverana. Other opposents of the Chalakyas are mentioned in the same inscription, - Appliyika-Govinda, who was probably of the Rashtrakuts family, the Lidius, the Malayus, the Gorjama, Harsha or Harshavardhann of Kanyakabja, the Kesulas, the Kalingas, the Chobse, the Kerulas, and the Pandyas; but they are mentioned in connection with the more extended conquests of Pulikesi II. to the north, the east, and the south, after the consulidation of the Western Chalukya power at Vatapi or Badami, and consequently no further account of them is called for in the present paper.

The Nalas, and the Manryan.

The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Kirttivarus I., who was the father of Polikesi II., and whose reign terminated in Saka 489 (a.p. 507-8). Of the Nalas nothing more is yet known, as they are only speken of in this inscription and in the Miraj grant of Jayasimha III. And of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscriptions, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana. As has been suggested to me by Mr. Raticam Durgaram. B.A., it is not at all improbable that their capital was the Pari, or 'the city, the goddens of the fortunes of the western ocean, which is muntioned in the verse immediately following that in which their autijugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Pari which, in the eleventh century a.o., was the capital of the Silaba-rae of the Kenkana. These Mauryaa were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Patalipatra, which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandrocottus of the Greeks, in the fourth contury ne, and of descendants of which we seem to have some still morn recent traces in Western India, in the twelfth and thirtcenth conturies a.b., in the Mahamundalescaras or great fendatory nobles of the Gutta family, or the lineage of Chandragapta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chandadampur in

^{*} Third Archeological Expert, p. 129 ; and Jackim Antiquery, Vol. VIII., p. 237, S. Fac this identification, see the papers referred to in more 1 above. Battant is the chief form of the Talakk of the same name in the Kaladgi District, and is in Lat. 15° 86° N., and Long. 76° 45° E. 3. Incl. Acc., Vol. VIII., p. 10.

^{*} The inecriptions at present available do not affect materials sufficient for a separate chapter on the Gutta Maketanandakenerus. It will, therefore, be modul to collete bere wistaver is known about them.—The family is called countings the Cathalala, and monetimes the Camelraguptavanca, Cheadraguptavaya, or Candragaptamahirajahilarajakula; and itto dedaced from, or through, the great Vikranamitya, king of Ujjayini la Malava, whose one of the inscriptions (PMI, Society), and Old-Omes ling of Ujjayini in Malava, whom one of the interpolate (Pail, Sound of, and Phil-Omer-res Provinces, Ko. 109) appears to represent as a descendant of Chambraguita. The lamily is also attributed to the formarames, or lineage of the more. The members of it all, had the family-lithe of Commissioners attributes, or Cipus-purceur-difference, 'experience, No. 108) also of Philadepowers attributes, or 'an own keet of Philif, the best of other, which was the sity of Chambragupta. They also had the title of Philifere-points, to 'the parishine of the Twelve', but the messing of

the Dharwad District and at Halebid in Manur, and who were fandatories of the Western Chalakya kings and their successors.

The Kuslambas are first mentioned in connection with the same monarch, Kirttivarma I. Two later families,—called, with a slight difference in the first syllable of the name, Kidambas; and, though they pretend to great antiquity, probably not the direct descendants of the original Kadamba stock,—will be noticed further on, in Sections XI and XII. But we are concerned here only with the early Kadambas of Palsisiks or Halsi, In the Belgman District, and of Vaijayanti or Banawasi, in North Kanara. They are known from

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of Manufactures who attacked them. And they married the homes of a arrival figures and of Garmin, and used the marrier of agreet of a hom. Their family get was Siva, ander the name of Manufacture of Garmin, and used the marrier of agreet of a hom. Their family get was Siva, ander the name of Manufacture of Garmin, and we have the following uponition on the Manufacture that have a surfacture of the Westers Chalekya king Vikramadityye VI., who kaid the generalment of the hours are the board and the property of the Gartin family, or some now her of that family is surfactured to the hours are the following the family of some now her of that family is a some for manufacture. The point summed at present be described by [P. S. and O. C. Inscription Sing incomplete, the point summed at present by the Kaleshari king ankame, datal Sola 1101 Law. 1179-50, the Vikifel measurement, manufacture and get a stilled indistinct [P. S. mod O. C. Inscriptions, So. 180; — B. In is kell 110 (a.a. 118)-20, the Phara suscendence of the Capture of the Capture, on the Capture of the Capture, in the Kaleshari king a haramatic was the Madermadistrates the Diagram of the Gartin, and on the appears bank of the Tungahlandri rives (P. S. mod O. C. Inscriptions of the Capture family, who was percentage at the city of Gartiavalal; this place may be either the modern Buttal, near Chandeldarper, in the Kaleshari Sola (P. S. and O. C. Inscriptions of the Capture family, who was percentage at the city of Gartiavalal; this place in, No. 200); — A. In Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action, in Sola 1100 (a. D. 1187-8); the Placeang and action of the Capture of the Capture

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ten copper-plate grants, of which seven were found at Halar, and three at Devagiri I in the Dharwald District. Their principal expite was Palanika; but Vaijayanti also was om of the main of their

ic.p., Lot det., Vol. X., p. 252, I. 30-21), that being the number of villages of which the province consisted; the only exceptions are, on the one hand, the Ferregree of P. S. and C.-C. Investment, No. 179, L. M., where the use of the form Yamatoo the province consists of the only exceptions are, on the one hand, the I consists were of I. S. and G.-C. Increptions, No. 178, I. M. where this nest of the form Yemerical is required by the matrix, and, on the other hand, the Beautyless such factors are the Beautyless such factors. No. 120, th. M. and the Financial relationship of the Hardan grant of Vinayalditys. So, also, in the Discussion include the Hardan grant of Vinayalditys. So, also, in the Discussion include the Hardan grant of Vinayalditys. So, also, in the Discussion include the Hardan grant of Vinayalditys. So, also, in the Discussion include the Hardan is realist Vernayalditys. So, also, in the Discussion include the New Years of Earlier's edition, V., 23, and NIV., 1, are also I said does not seen to be mentioned in the power.—It is, perhaps, rather a beautyless conjecture to make I had it appears to an not stall increased in it may be about a breakfur that the Vernayas position is the part of the country in which the Pinthers quant the the Vernayas powers to the part of the country in which the Pinthers quant the three years of their back the Moderal rate. There are at least strong and special traditions is jurification at such a conjecture. There are at least strong and special traditions is jurification at such a conjecture. There are at least strong and special traditions is jurification at such a conjecture. There are at least strong and special traditions in the law of the Rejease of the Tapinayas in the first part of the such as a such that a such a such as a such asu

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I had, dat, Vol. VII., p. 33 kg; and P. S. and the P. Jaconychans, Non. 1, 2 and 2. This Devegar is in Lat. 14° 21° No. and Long. 75° 20° E. in the hiarage Tallake.

I in No. 10, p. 28, note 2, of the separate pumphics of the Aminusegiand Survey of Western India. Irr. Bushes quarks the 24. February Dethomory to the arised that Valayanti account in both Britannanian and Jam books as the name of a town on the count of the Koukan, and suggests that "it is probably the Greek Branches. — The simularity of the name of Valayanti and Buzantour is, of awayer vary tempting. But this identification manest be accepted, if it is to be held that Bazantion was, without deaths, on the caust.—The name of Valayanti has not as not been not will in inderiphone found at Bazantia had. But the mater of descriptions does occur in 1207, which recome that the materia had, yet the fact of the tampted Madhakaware at Banawaki was presented to that field, of the cold of the tampted Madhakaware at Banawaki was presented to that field, of the cold of the tampted by a variain Raginariyake of Scale, or Sancia in North Research and in participant was Hanawak. —As regards Valayanti, the Karbandae inscriptions do not give may interriptions in that neighbourhood; and there is an doubt wisdower that Japantapura was Bantwist.—As reports Vallayants, the Karbanko inscriptions do not give may indicable as to where this place was. But the Sarah suppossible inscription of the Wastern Chalakya Ling Vanyahitya, third Faker 674 or 5 for 3 for estanting severity villages, of the Panangal or Hangal Pres bundred, which was our pf. the divergence of the Banavase Twelve thousand a unitie inerfigures show that if included Kyasanur, seven sales to the earth-west of Hangal (Vojjshall, two under to the south of Hangal; Alur and Baiur, such about three initia to the south by cost from Hangal; Arabawar, about three miles to the sant by marth from Hingal; and

power, and Uchehraringia was another; and still another is mentioned, Tripervata, which has not as yet been identified. The Halsi grants give us the following mamos:-



And the Devagiri grants, in addition to mentioning Mrigoravarma, who may have been either anterior to Kakuathavarma, or alightly subsequent to Harivarus, there being nothing in the inscriptions to decide the point either way. These Kadambas were of the Jain religion, and belonged to the Manavya gotto and were of the sons of Hariti'. They seem to have established their power originally by defeating either the Ganga or the Pallava kings, or both combined. Subsequently, Mrigesavarma again conquered both of them. And liavivarma established himself, and re-established his family, at Palasika by overthrowing Chandadanda, the lord of Kanchi, who was undealitedly of the Pallava dynasty. The precise date of the Kadamlass is not known; for, with one exception, their grunts are dated, when at all, only in the years of their reigns. The sole exception is the grant of Kakusthavarma, which is dated in the eightieth year of victory; and here, unfortunately, we have no information as to the victory from

Yelsward, shout its miles to the morth of Hangal,—Hangal is staty-four miles directally to the north-sent from the coast; and the only place of ancient impurious en North Ramars. Hondrac has always been identified with the Names of the Periphet of the Experience due (fac. Act., Vol. VIII., pr. 149). Keen if it had not been this disposant of, it does not he within the limits of the Yanavid province, which did not extend below the Western Chanta. And, even if it had tale within the limits of that prevince. It would havely,—with staty-four miles of causalty, inclinding the Chanta, intervaning.—have been adapted to give the direction of a usually ladard distract which, hadag close to, and on the further side of, the capital of the prevince of which it formed is previous more usually large would instruct by a separative defined in the formed to that capital. And, smally, P. as I expect the read scatter defined with reference to that capital. And, smally, P., as I expect the read scatter defined the forme to that capital, and antervence to my place as far away as the court.—Hamwels is any stream tribes from Hangal, and approximately in the wall-court.—Hamwels is only large town in the Varivesi province which would exitably be selected for laying down the braiding of the Edward district, in the way to which it is induced by the court be taken as dearly established district, in the way to which it is induced in the Secab facture of the Edward district, in the way to which it is induced by the shall as formation. I think, therefore that, or all the facture confined, it must be taken as dearly established that Vajdyward, in well as formations, is assayly induced with Vijayadery in the Rashagirs Dakriet, about one humberd and seventy miles to the morthwest from Harshar, Lit 14 by N., Ling 76 T.E.1 Mr. Rice, Marin June 1981, and 1981, and 2081. Yelawatel, about at miles to the morth of Hangal, - Hangal is easty-four miles illie-

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the date of which the computation is made. But the application of the term ' Panaha year' to the third year of Mrigossvarud's reign, and of the term ' Vaissicha your' to the eighth year of his reign, -and the mention of the eighth fortnight of the miny - mon in one of his grants, and of the math fortnight of the winter season in Bhannvarma's grant, indicating that, at the time of these grants, the primitive division of the year into three seasons only, not into aix as now, was still followed, as it was followed in the Nasik cave inscriptions,-probably contain the clue which will emble us hersafter to determine the date of these kings with accuracy. Meanwhile I would place the culmination of the preven of the Kadambas, and the date of the above-mentioned kings, about the close of the fifth century a.o., a little anterior to the subjugation of the Kadambas by Kirttivarma L. Mr. Bice has allotted the specific dates of A.D. 438 to Krishnavarmi, A.D. 538 to Kakusthavarma, A.D. 570 to Mrigesavarma, and A.D. 590 to Bhanavarma. The bases for the last three dates are not given by The date of a.D. 438 for Krishnavarma is based on the statement, in the Ganga grants, that the sister of a Kadambe king named Kriahnavarma was given in marriage to the Ganga king Madhava II., whose roign is accopted by Mr. Rice as having ended in 4.0, 425. But, as I cannot agree with Mr. Rice in his opinion of the authenticity of these Ganga grants, therefore I cannot concur with him in than arriving at a specific date for Krishnavarma. One of the Kadamba inscriptions mentions incidentally another early dynasty, that of the Sendrakus, the representative of which, in the time of the Kadamia king lineivarma, was Bhannakti. But all cisu that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chainkya king Vikramaditya L, the representative of it was Devasakti who sceme to have been a foundtory of the Chalukya momarch," and that, in the time of Vinavaditya, the was of Vikramidstya L, the representative of it was Popilli, who, again, appears to have been a fundatory of the Chalukyan,

The hondrakes.

The Malangia, most the Kataspekuria

The Matangue and the Katachchuris are mentioned in commentum with Mangalisa, who was the younger brother and successor of Kirstivarma I., and whose reign communiced in Sales 489 (a.n. 567-8) and terminated in the early part of Sake 532 (4.9 610-1). Of the Matangas nothing is known, except this mention of them. But milianga means 'a Chindila, a man of the lowest custo an suitensie, a Kirnia mountaineer, a barbarian; and the Madigas, is. the Mahangs of this part of the country, usually call themselves Matangiemakkahi, i.e. ' the children of Matangi or Durga,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the Matsugae of this inscription were some absorgual family of but little roul power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of thomselves, As regards the Kalachehuris of this inscription, whether this form of the name is due only to a mistake of the engraver, or whether it is a gramine and authentic variety, -these who are really meant are

¹ Space Interpolate, p. Exerci.
5 P. S. and O.-C. Interpolates, No. 1922
4 The (of Katacheheri et the correlated t, money expressed by a dot under it; and the left Katacheheri is the second form of t, manufity transliterated by a dot under

undoubtedly the predecessors of the Kalachuris of later times; and to the description of Mangalisa in the Miraj grant, the word used is Kalashehuri (by a matrical license for Kalashuri), and not Kalashehuri. The later Kalashuris will be noticed further on in this paper; but nothing more is known as present in respect of their ancenters of the time of Mangalian, except that the Buddhardja, son of Sankaragana, whom he is said in two of his inscriptions to have conquered, very probably was, as General Cunningham has engrested," an early king of this dynasty. This, in fact, seems to be rendered almost certain by the Mahakuta column inscription of Mangalisa, which, after mentioning the conquest of king Buddha and the second of his riches, records that the wealth of the Kalatauris (avidently a Sanskritized form of Kalachuri) was given to the temple of Makutesvara.

The Gangas are mentioned in connection with Polikesi IL, who succeeded to the throne in Saka 532 (4.p. 610-1) and continued to reign up to at loust Saka 556. Any detailed notion of them is not called for in this paper, as their dominions lay in what is now the territory of Malaur, and it was only to the extreme south and southeast parts of what is now the Bombay Presidency that the Chalukyan came in contact with them. Provious to that they had been conquered by Mrigean, of the Kadamha dynasty of Palasika. Seven Ganga copper-plate grants have been published by Mr. Rice, and one by myself, and three atono-tables inscriptions by Mr. Kittel ," and such information concurning this dynasty as is derivable from them and from an old Tamil chronicle called the Kangudsarrajukal has been already compiled and published by Mr. Rico," and the result is a tolerably lengthy account and list of kings, such as it is. There was undoubledly an early and important dynasty of Gauga kings prior, in addition to the present inscription, it is mentioned, as has been indicated, also in one of the Kadamba grant of Mrige avarias. But, while of necessity I admit this much, I cannot go further than this; and, especially I cannot say with Mr. Rice that "the true history of this important line of kings may be said to have been entirely brought to light and authenticated by the inscriptions" mentioned above. If this in criptions could be accepted as genuine, they would certainly establish Mr. Rice's point. But,whereas the grant published by myself, belonging to the third gentration inclusive of the founder of the dynasty, purports to be thated in Saka 160 (A.B., 247-8), and therefore to be the oldest known record of the kind, of fixed date, in Western India,—there are incontrovertible grounds for stamping this grant at once as spurious. For, not only do the characters in which it is engraved show most conclusively that it is a forgery of ant earlier than the tenth century a.n., but also the date established by it exampt

The Cougas.

it. Home Katschelari may very early be accepted as a granded early form of

Labeller J. L., Vol. VIII., p. 10.

1 Jul. Ast., Vol. VIII., p. 10.

2 Archer special Reports, Vol. IX., p. 77.

2 Archer special Reports, Vol. IX., p. 77.

3 Archer special Reports, Vol. II., p. 185; Vol. V., pp. 123 and 188; and Vol. VII., p. 188 and II. Vol. VIII., p. 112.

3 Archer John Vol. VIII., p. 112.

5 Manual John Vol. VIII., p. 112.

5 Manual John Vol. VIII., p. 112.

possibly be made to fit in with the dates cutablished by the other grants for subsequent generations of the same dynasty.1 An further still, this grant of Saks 169, and the Merkers grant of the year 388, and the Kagamungala grant of Saka 608, were all engraved on their own showing, by one and the same man, Visvakurmacharya The other grants may all be criticised in the same way paleo graphically, and on other grounds. But we have also extraneom corroborative evidence of the most important kind. These grants all agree in respect of the first three generations of the dynasty,-rie Konganivarus (or Madhava I.), the furnier of the dynasty Madhara II., the son and successor of Kongonivarma; and Hari varma, the son and successor of Madhava II ,- and the grant published by myself gives Saka 109 as the date of Bariyarnal. Now amongst the numerous stone-tablets extant at laskshmerous within the limits of the Dharwad District, there is one of the Gangar dymusty? which gives exactly the same account of these three generations,—whiling also Madhava I, as the proper name of Konganivarus, the latter being really only a family-little,—and records a grant by Marasimba, the younger brother of Harivarmal in Saka 800 (a.c. 968-9). If the hakshmeswar inscription week a forgery, the forgers of it would certainly have given it a much earlier date than Saka 890, and would probably have undeavoured to imitate the more nucleat characters, instead of engraving it in gennine characters of the tenth century a. a. Taking all though into consideration, - the palacographical and other objections to, and the internal incommutencies in, the copper plate grants ; the existence of this stone-tablet at Lakshmaswur; and Marasunka having also had the title of Satyavákya, the probability that Mr. Kittel's Kiggatand stone-tablet inscription of Satyavakya-Kongunivarma, dated Salm 900 (A.D. 978-9), is another uncription of Marsaimha, there can be no doubt whatever that the dates of the coppor-plate grants are spurious, and that the date of the Lakshmoowar stone-tablet inscription is the true one for the third generation from the founder of the dynasty. And, finally, if any further argument is required, there is one more point which is of the most conclusive kind. I have just seen the advanced proofs of a paper by Mr. Rice on the Richtrakuts kings, in which he draws attention to the fact, which I had overlooked, that the Merkara plates mention a king named Akalavaraha, -undoubtedly a Rashtrakuta, as Mr. Rice urges, -the grant, in fact. purporting to be made by a minister of this Akalavarsha with the sandjus of the Ganga king." As will be seen further on, the tradition of the Miraj plates of the eleventh century a.u. mentions

The Merkuta plates purport to record a great to the year \$55, which can be only Saka 385, by the great grandom of the Harryspan of the grant of Saka 162. And the Saganauguda plates purport to record a grant in Saka 686 by the absentance twill in accession to Harryspan.

5 Inc. And. Vol. VII., p. 101; about one p. 112.

5 Inc. Vol. VII., p. 102.

5 Mr. Illes considers that he was the scaled minister of Attlewards. I chouse profes the equally partificials hypothesis that he had been the infinite of Attlewards and that either on the death of that king he community or compilarity left, the Rackinshules and took certical under the other dynasty, or, on the sale of the grows of the Rackinshules by the Western Chalatype, part of these beamining. I wreak this minister was abill in charge, fall into the possession of the Verges.

which this minister was will in charge, fell into the possession of the Cangua.

a Bashtrakata king named Krishna, whose son Indra was conquered by the Early Chalakya king Jayasimha I, about the beginning of the Afth century A.D. And confirmatory evidence, at any rate of the existence of an early king named Krishna, who would be alightly anterior in date to Jayasmaha I., and who very possibly did belong to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, - is afforded by seens silver coins, found at Dovaland in the Nazik District, which have the name of Krishmeraja on them, and which, on palmographical grounds, are to be referred, as was done by Dr. Bhan Dan, to the and of the fourth century a.p. The date of Jayasimha L. was, as has been said, about the commencement of the fifth century a.u.; and accordingly General Commingham has referred the a coin specifically to the king Krishna, said to belong to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, whose son was vanquished by Jayasimba I. Now, Krishna II. of the Rashtrakuta dynasiy, for whom we have the dates of Saka 797 (A.D. 875-6) and 883 (A.D. 911-2), and also Krishun IV. of the same dynasty, for whom we have the dates of Saka 807 (a.s. 945-6) and 878 (a.n. 956-7), both had the title of Akalavaraha. And Mr. Rice, starting with the anggostion that the fact, that nearly all the Govindas, and only the Govindas, among the Rashtrakutas had the title of Probhetoversha, leads to the inference that the relations between the popular titles and certain names of the kings of that line were constant, --proceeds to point out that, on this analogy, Akalavarsha would indicate a long Krishna, and floally intimates that the Akalavarsha of the Markara grant is to be identified with the king Krishna whose sen was conquered by Jayasimha I. This identification, if it could be accepted, would of course be a strong argument in favour of the gamine arrigalty of the Merkura plates. The full facts, however, really tend very emphatically in quite the opposite direction. Even If any such constant relation between the names and titles of the Hashtrakuta kings, as Mr. Rice has suggested, could be established, it would still be upsafe to be positive in allotting the title of Akalawarsha to this early king Krishna, about whom we as yet know so little. But no such constant relation can be established. To take first the case of the Govindes, relied upon as the lasts of his acquirent by Mr. Rice,—the inscriptions have given no secondary titles of Govinda I., and have given only that of Vallablas II. for Govinda III.; and, though Govinda III. and Govinda IV. certainly both had the title of Prabhatavarda, -the former of them having also three other hereditary titles,—yet Govinda V. had not that title, but was called Suvarnavarsha II. and Vallabhanarendra III. Again, Suvarnavarsha I. was the title of Karka or Kakka II.; while Karka or Kakka III. had not that title, but had the titles of Assoglavarsha III. and Vallabhanarendra III. And finally,-to come to the Krishnas,-the only titles recorded of Krishna I. and Krishna II. are respectively Vallables I. and Akalayarsha I.; the inscriptions mention no other names of Krishan III; and, though Kepahna IV. ugam had the title of Akalavarsha II., yet he had also that of Nirupama II., which had belonged in the first instance to Dhrava. These facts are quite enough to show that there was no constant relation between the names and the titles of the Rashtrakma kings. And, turning to another dynasty, that of the Western Chalakyas, thure, also, we find that there was anything but a conthat relation between the names of the kings and their titles :- the

title of A havamalla belonged to Tails II, and Somewara I., the title of Tribhuvanamalla belonged to Vikramaditya V. and Vikramaditya VI, but also to Somewars IV.; and the title of Trailokyemalls belonged to Somosvara I., Jayasimha IV., and Taila III. This part of the argument, therefore, falls entirely to the ground. And, -muon the alphabet of the Merkara plates in in spite of cortain attempts to reproduce the more ancient forms, certainly not earlier than the end of the ninth century A.D ; and since, other circumstances also fixing in, we have an Akahavarsha of the Rashtrakate dynasty whose reign lay about the middle of the tenth century a.b., and whose dominions extended at any rate to the confines of Maisur,-the obvious and the only tenable identification is that the Akidavaccha of the Merkara plates is, not the early king Krishna of the end of the fourth century a. D., but this same Akalavaraha II. or Krishua IV. of Saka 867 (A.B. 945-6) and 878 (A.B. 950-7). This dispense finally of the protonsions to antiquity of the Merkara planes. It follows, therefore, that Mr. Rice's Ganga kings are not the one- with whom the Kudambas and Palikeri II, came in contact; and we have still to illscover who the latter were, and to sacertain the authoratic early history of the Gauga dynasty.

The A'lupus.

The A lapse are mentioned only in the present inscription,—apparently under the name of A large, in a grant of Vinayaditya dated Saka \$10,1—and, under the name of A lapse again, as the fees of the Western Chillahyas in later times, in a Kedamba inscription dated Kaliyaga \$270 (a. p. \$1169-70), and in the Vikramdaka-devacharita of Bilhans. Who they were, and where their dominious lay, has still to be ascertained, but their kingdom must have been somewhere to the couth or south-west and beyond the limits of the present Bombay Presidency.

The Pallares.

The Pallayas appear to have surpassed even the Kanamba in power and importance, and to have been certainly the ment her till and aggressive family that the Chalakyus encountered in their conquest of the Dekkan. And there plainly is something still to be explained to account for their deadly antagonism to the Chalakyns, which was of so invetersio and peculiar a character that they are called in one inscription their valural enemies,4 The explanation may perhaus be found in the fact, of which General Pearse sasares me, that the Pallava coins always bear the device of a ball, -intended doubtless for Nandi, as the representative of Siva. This would lead to the inference that the family-god of the Pallavas was Siva. The familygod of the Chalukyas, on the other hand, was Vishan, and their coins and the scale of their grants always bear the device of a boar. It is possible, therefore, that the natural camity of the Chalakyas and the Pallavas had its origin in their belonging, at least by tradition, if not by actual practice, to the two great rival forms of the Hands religion. As Mr. Rico says, the origin of the Pallavas is as yet uncertain. But there can be but little doubt, if any, that they are the Pablavan or Pahnavan, who, as he also points out, are mentioned in the Parchare, along with the Haihayan, Sakan, Yavame, Ac., and

T. I.-L. Ant., Vol. VII., p. 500.

2 Journal of the Booksy British of the Boyel Assets Section, Vol. IX., p. 278.

2 Journal of the Booksy British of the Boyel Asset, Vol. VIII., p. 23, L. B.

this would imply a Persian origin. And, as regards the word Tablar, - which at the period of the inscriptions would naturally be represented by Pallaya, -Prof. Weber considers that it "became early foreign to the Porsians, learned reminiscences excepted; in the Paklavi texts themselves, for instance, it does not occur. The period when it passed over to the Indians, therefore, would have to be fixed for about the second to the fourth century A.D.; and we ahould have to understand by it, not directly the Persians, who are called Párasikas rather, but specially the Arasoidan Parthians." In their inscriptions, however, the Pallavas claim to belong to the Bharadvája gotra, and therefore to be of Hindu origin. In the time of Pulikasi II., Kanchi, or Conjeverant, was the central sent of their dominions. Prior to that, they had held the country of Vengi, on the eastern coast, between the rivers Krishna and Godávari, from which they were ejected by the Eastern Chalakyan at some time during the seventh century. And either their kingdom extended at the same time across India to the Western Chauts, or, prior to their actiling down in the Vengi country, their capital was Vatapi or Bádilmi, as is proved by a fragmentary and encient inscription, discovered by me not long ago at Badami itself. Therefore, though the inscriptions as yet known do not expressly state the fact, the Chalukyas had come in contact with the Pallayas before the time of Pulikevi II., and it was from the Pallayan that they acquired Vatapi, probably in the time of Pulikesi I. The Kadaroba incriptions, also, give clear evidence of the existence of the power of the Pallavas in Western India in early times. Mrigesavarant conquered them. And Ravivarma established himself, and re-established his family, at Palsaika, by overthrowing Chambadanda the lord of Kanchi," and the Vishmyarma, who was alain by him, probably belonged to the same family. Also the Sonaputi Simba, of the Bharadvaja getra, by who e son Mrigusa a Jam temple was built at Palantid," was very possibly a member of the same family. And it seems likely that the Chandadanda, with the help of whom Palikesi H. opered the Manryas from the Konkana, was a descendant of the Chandadanda who was overthrown by Haviyarma. Five carly Pallava copper-plate grants have been published,—one by Mr. Fonikus, and four by myself. Che of thom is in the Prikrit langroups, and is probably the earliest Pallava grant that has as yet comes to light; it gives the manes of two kings,-Vijayaskandayarust, and his son Vijayabuddhavarma. Another of them mentions only one king, Attivarms, with authing to indicate his date or his place in the dynasty. The others establish the following short generalogy:-

⁴ Mysers Inscriptions, p. H.—They are municiped in the Factor-Perions, Wilson's translation, Half's edition, Vol. 11, pp. 168, 183; and Vol. III., pp. 291, 291, And Mann (Unap. X., vv. 43, 44) says that they were a degraded division of the Kaliferry's cooler,

¹⁰ fd, Vol. V., pp. 50 and 164 ; and Vol. IX., pp. 100 and 102.



Unfortunately none of these grants are dated in any are except that of the reigning king. Therefore,—though Skandavarna I, and his successors may be unfoly attributed, as was done by Dr. Burnell, to the fifth and sixth centuries A.B., and Vijayaskandavarna and his son probably to a somewhat earlier time,—we are left numble to my definitely that it was any one of these kings that held Vatapa and was ejected from it by the Chalukyas. The Badami fragment, however, has in it the name of aither Vishan, Simhavishan, or Narasimhavishan; and we have a Simhavishan and Narasimhavarna mentioned as belonging respectively to the first and third generation of the dynasty, so far as the genealogy is given and may be relied on, in a later Pallava inscription published by Mr. Foulkes.

¹ South-Indian Palaography, p. 35.

³ Int dat, Vol. VIII., p. 272

SECTION III.

THE EARLY CHALLEKYAS.

The records that have survived of this important and powerful dynasty are so numerous, and so carefully dated in almost every immance in the well known Saka era, that we enter now upon a far more dounite chapter in the history of Western India. To a certain extent our knowledge of it is in cutline only, simply because there has been as yet no opportunity of examining more than a very small portion of the materials already collected, and much less of investiinting the other remains that exist so abundantly all over the Kamirese country, but are from year to year being wantonly destroyed or allowed through negligence to disappear. Still, such knowledge no we do possion is by no means scanty.

The accompanying table gives a complete genealogy of all the generations of this dynasty, as tar as they are now known, from its first appearance in historical times down to its final extinction. The mythical account of the origin of the name Chalkya, Chalikya, and Chalukya, the clymology of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, is that the founder of the mee sprang from the spray of a water pot [challes, cheluka, challes, when Hariti, who were five tafts of liar on his head, was pouring out a libration to the gods.3 The probability is that the oldest and original form was Chalkyn, and that the other forms were created by the use of

A The Initial date of the Saka era was the 14th Merch, a.D. 78; fed. dat., Vol. VII., p. 181.

I Hambardes macriphien; Edhat MS Collection, Vol. I. p. 642. The hambardes macriphien; Edhat MS Collection, Vol. I. p. 642. The hambardes inscriptions; higher to of the time of Vibramialitys VI. desince the generality from Vibram, who was here in the water fifty that give an of Valuer's terrel. Manch, Manch, Manch, and Hartin to Histill-Pandhambla, from whose pot the Chalukyas agrang as stated above. Hilbana, the Vibramathiya VI. gives a samewhat different account, and says (Pilivonial inference of the macriphic convenients). In Military VI. gives a samewhat different account, and says (Pilivonial inference of the macribes to the first make alone Erahma was negated in the morning commoniants of the earth were becoming as infiliaring and represented to from that it is said at same that to the goals count account and activities of religion. Technal termed fine area, will of modilate m, upon his the search of the goals. He activities processing the Balanas to the destruction of the product of the same and the goals. He activities processing the Harria came in his considered the him there was formed a family of which Harria came in his considered the him there was formed a family of which Harria came in his considered the activities will not the man of the deviation of the came into one on the restoration of the dynasty under Talia II., and also the mane of Challetys, belonging only to the Anhabytal dynasty, the members of which all the came as both Challetys and Challetys, and the arrived date for which all the came as both the activities will not perfect the came and the arrived date for which all the came as both of the scattered and Challetys. of Chalkya, Chalikya, and Chalakya.

pronunciative rowels. The Chalakyne boleng originally to the Somewhere, or lunar race; and, like the early Kadambas, they claim to belong to the Manayya gotra and to be 'of the some of Hardi'. It is suggested by Mr. Rice, that they borrowed these details of di scont from the Kadambas, as being the most powerful and asportant family supplanted by them in Western India. But this can hardly be the case; for, these same details are given to the earliest known Chalmeya inscription, the Kheda or Kaira grant of Vijay araja, dated Saka 301 (a.p. 472-3), which was pagraved before the Chalakyas left the northern part of this Presidency and, travelling southwards, came in contact with the Kadami so. The kulmicratio, or family-god, of the Chalukyas was Vishina; and the principal emblem that the scale of their grants and their count always bear to a boar, derived from opener the incurnations of Vishma. Hat, in space of this fait, in early times they displayed a considerable amount of tolerance in matters of religion, and patronised the Jain and Saira, equally with the Vaishnava, faults. And in the later generations they devoted them sive almost entirely to the Saira religion, particularly in the lingu form of worship

The early tradition of the family is that fifty-nine kings of this dymaty reigned at Ayodhya, and after them sixteen more over the region of the south, by which must be meant the morthern part of the Dekkan unmediately to the south of Ayouhya. There was then a temperary objecuration of their power, which was rectored in

the person of Jaysaimha L.

No inscriptions of the time of Jayasimha I., also called Jayanmharain and Jayasimhavallabha, are as yet known to exist. Should any be hereafter discovered, they will probably carry back the goundary to still earlier times; for the directions of the Sanakrit lawyers, followed in nearly all these records, are, that the general-gical portion of the grant must give the mans of at least three generalmus. At present the unus of Jayusimha L is the earliest historical name in this dynasty that we possess. It is given as the name of the founder of the dynasty, both in the carliest known Chalalera grant from the north, the Khala or Kaira grant of Vijnyarija mentioned above, and in the only two authentic southern inscriptions which go back to the commencement of the genealogy,-the Affinle stonetablet of Palikovi H., and the Miraj grant of Javasumba III., also mentioned above. And, though I cannot speak with absolute conviction at present, I am so strongly inclined to accept the two Jayasimhas us one and the came person, that I have treated them as such in the geneziogical table published berewith. None of the southern inscriptions speak of any of the royal families of the south as having been conquered by Jayaninda I., or by his son Rammags. And, -though a grant, of the elevanth century a.s., of one of the Chola successors of the Eastern Chalakya kings, professor to tell us that, after fifty-nine emperors, communcing with Udayana, had

Jaganindia L

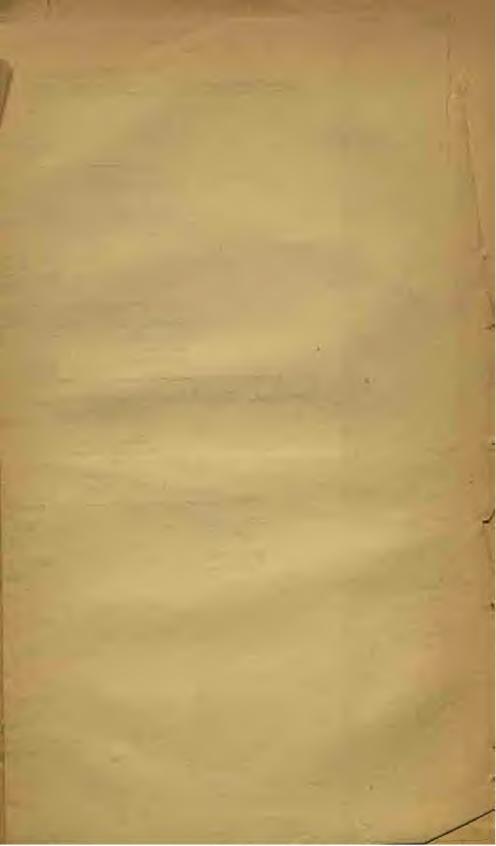
^{*} Hardquare | see p. 5, mats 2.

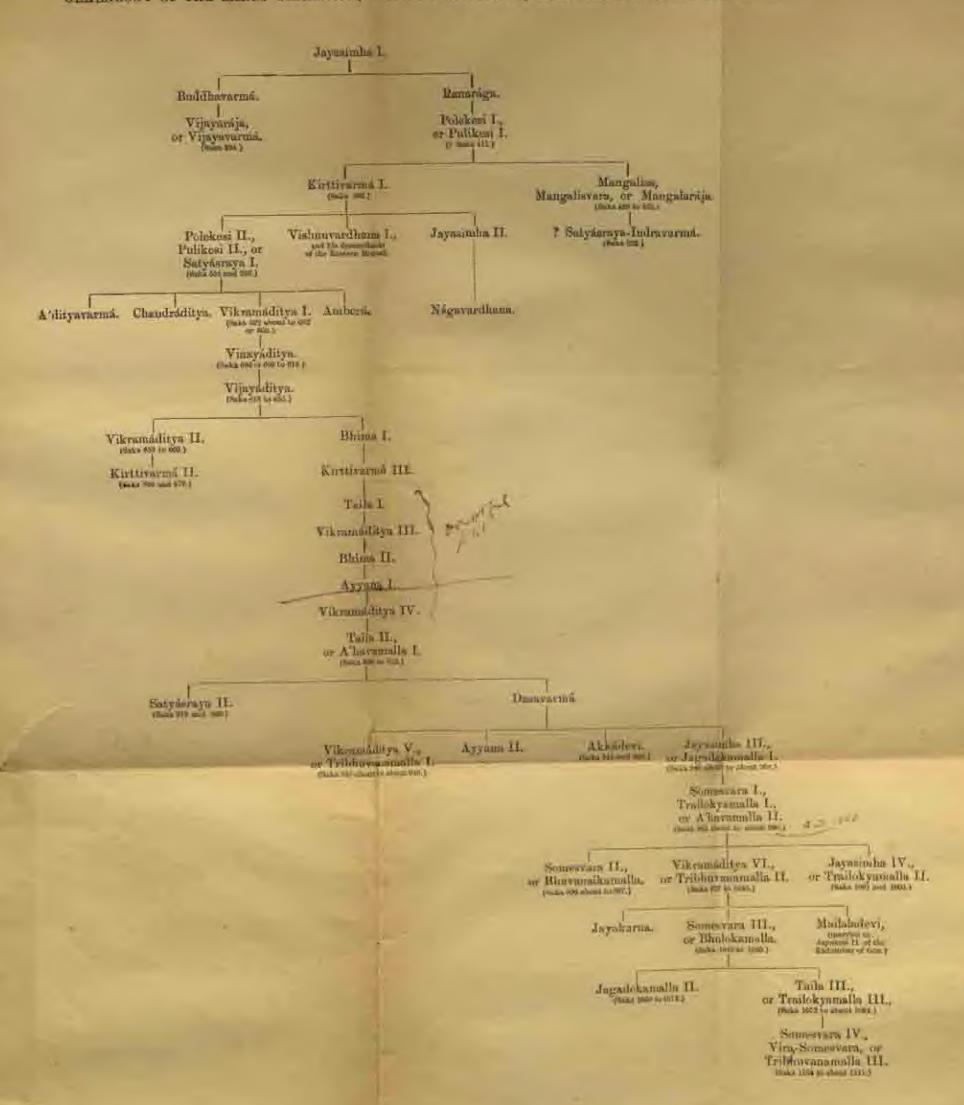
* fad. Ast., Vol. VIII., p. 21; and Myser Increption, p. ball.

* At., Vol. VII., p. 241.

* At., Vol. VII., p. 241.

* Afri Vol. V_{r.}, p. 17; and Vol. VIII., p. 12. See also Filtrand dominations,







reignod in unbroken limed succession at the city of Ayodhya, one of his descendant, mound Vijayaditya, journeyed to the south from a desire of conquest; and that, though this Vijaviditya was definited and dain by a Pallava king named Trilochana, his son, Vishnavardiams, married into the Pallava family; and that Vishmuvardiama's granden Polekesivallable, the Pallkesi II, of my table, established the Chalakya ampire in the south, still this is a more farrous of ragge tradition and Puriosik myths, of no authority, based on the undoubled facts that the Chalakyas did come originally from the north and did find the Patlavas in pease-sinu of some of the territories afterwards acquired by them elves, and on a tradition of the later Kadambar that the founder of their family was named Trilochuna o Trinsien. If this tradition of the Miraj plates is to be accepted, it was by defeating an early Mashtrakuta king named India, the on of Krishna, that Jayasimha re-established the Chalakya power after its temporary obscuration; and at that time certainly the kingdom of the Richtialorus did not extend below the northern parts of this Dakkmu. It may be taken as absolutely certain that Jayashula I had no dominion worth of the Tapi or Tapu river, and perhaps not south even of the Narmada.

Of Buddhamena and Ramariga, the two seas of Javasimha I., we have no historical information; beyond the more mention of their name. But here, again, the absence of any mention of the southern dynastics in connection with them indicates plainly that they did nothing to advance the Chalekya kingdom in that direction.

Of Vijayavarma or Vijayaraja, the am of Bubbhavarma, the only record that we have is the Kaira grant of Saka 394 (4.5: 478-8).3 It conters the village of Pariyaya upon the pricate and religious students of Jambusara, the medicar Jambusar between Kaira and Broach, and is issued from the victorious camp at the city of Vijayapara. This city still remains to be identified, and has to be broked for somewhere in Gajarat. At the backs of these plates there is a cancelled grant, issued at the same time and by the same king, but apparently from some other place, the name of which is univ paritally legible, but which may be Nandipari, identified by Dr. Bübler with a fact of the same mane just outside the Jhadeswar gate of the city of Broach.

We have no record of any descendants of Vijayaraja. The next name is that of his cousin Polakesi or Palikesi I., also called Ramavikrama or he who is valorous in war, the son of Ramariga. His wife was Dariabhadevi, of the Bappara family. It was in his time that the Chalakyas left the nearly and myaded the south. The circumstances under which they did so are not yet clear. But the probability is that, at the death of Vijayaraja, or possibly by an invasion of his kingdom which resulted in his dainat and death in hattle, the power of the Chalakyas in the north was subverted, and the family expelled, by the Gurjara kings, or by the kings of Vahabhi, the other most powerful rulers of these parts; and that, in his flight, directing his course to the south in the hope

middle come,

Vilayavaruni.

Pulikas L

I Jul. Aur., Vol. VII., p. 240, I Li., Vol. VII., p. 251.

^{*} Id., Vol. VII., p. 63

of finding new and unoccupied dominions there, Pulikeri I. a attended by a hand of adherents sufficiently numerous and stron to anable him to eventually invade, and conquer a part of, t dominions of the Pallava king, and, by wresting the city of Vasa from him, to establish for himself a new at of government that Or it is even possible that the Chalukyas were originally fouristors of the Gurjara kings, but, in the person of Palikese In threw o that yoke, and, emigrating to the south, established an independe soverenmity of their own. There is no genuine inscription of it time of Palikasi I. There is a spurious grant, now in the British Museum, which purports to be of his time and to be dated So 411 (a.n. 489-90), and to record the building of a Jain temple a the allotment of certain grants to it at the city of Alaktakamara in the Kubundi district, which was governed by one of his few 1 tories. Saka 411 may, or may not, be within the limits of the 1 of Pulikosi I.; but this grant, for the reasons which I have set for in fall in my notice of it, is a forgery of not earlier than the ten all century a.b. His capital appears to have been originally Inducin a city which has not yot been identified, but which must be look for somewhere in the north and penalthy in the neighbourhood of Ajanta," if, indeed, it does not turn out to be that place itself. It was he who first made Vatapi the capital of the Chalukyas in Western India, wresting it from the Pallayas who then held it, and sciablished the dynasty permanently in these paris; and it is probably owing to this fact that, in the majority of the Farly and Western Chalakya grants, the genealogy commences with his name. An inscription of Vikramaditya VI. at Bharangi in Macor, dated Saka 1080 (a.r. 1117-8), seems to compare a conquest of the Chola king, who had hurned Kalvana which was then the Western Chalakya capital, by Samesvara L, to a conquest of the Pallaya king, and a burning of Kanchi, by Pulikesi I. This trudstion, however, must be accepted with some caution, as we have no further evidence that Pulikesi L penetrated so far into the Pallara daminions.

Kirtilvarma L.

Pulikesi L was succeeded by his ridest von, Kirttivarma 1., who extended the Chalakya kingdom further to the south and west by defeating and subjugating the Nalas, the Mauryas, and the Kadambas. The date of his accession is not known; but his reign terminated in Saka 489 (a.b. 567-8). We have as yet only one inscription of his time, and that found quite recently. It is an undated Old-Kanarese inscription at A'dur, the ancient Pandipura, eight unles to the cust of Hangal in the Dharwad District; and it records that, while Kirttivarma was reigning as supreme sovereign, and while a pertain king Sinda was governing at Pandipura, endowments were made to

¹ fml. Act., Vol. VII., p. 200. No information is forthcoming as to whom the plat-mure found, case of that it was somewisers "in the Southern Maratha (brantzy or in the Karahaka. Alabitakanagara has not been identified. The Kalangil or Karah dis-trict of three thousand villages included the greater part of the Solaron Diagree and the Native States to the annih of it, and part of the Kalangi Postract. 2 fd., Vol. VIII., p. 200.

1 Lat. 20 33 N. Long. 70° 507 E. 2 fd., Vol. VIII., p. 200.

2 fd., Vol. VIII., p. 200.

3 fd., Vol. V. VIII., p. 200.

4 Eliza MS. Collection, Vol. L., p. 557.

4 fd. date, Vol. X., p. 35;

the Native States of the State of the State

a Jan pumple at that town. The existence of this inscription in this hours of the Kadamba territory furnishes an interesting operaboration of the statement of the Aihole Megati inscription, that Kirt-tivarma L conquered the Kadambaa. It was by Kirtivarma L that the construction of the Varahnava Cave, No. III., at Badami was originated, and probably in his reign that it was communeed.

He was starteded by his yearnger brother Mangalisa, also called Mangalaraja and Mangalisvara, in Saka 489. Of this king we have five inscriptions, - an undated copper-plate grant from Nevar ? in the Sawantwaiii State; an inscription, dated in the fifth year of lile reign, on a large fallen column at Mahakuta near Badami, where there is the temple of the god Mahakubarara, or, as the mane is written in this inscription, Mulmiesvara; an inscription on a pilaster in the variable of the Veishouva cure, No. 111, at Bádámi, datad Saka 500 (a.t. 578-9) in the twelfth your of his reign, and recording the completion of the cave;" an undated inscription on the rock just outadd the same man," and a copper-plate grant from the Guanene territury dated Sales 532 (a.p. 610-1), in the twentieth your, not of his town, but of his conquest of Revatidvipa, which is spoken of both in the Albala Magniti macroption and in the Miraj platos. According to the Mirroj plates, he unecoded as regent during the minority of his nophow, Pulikosi II., the eldost son of Kirttivarma L, and peaceably rangued the throne when Phlikesi II, attained maturity. But, whatever may be the circumstances under which he obtained the sceptie, the Albole inscription speaks of a desire on the part of Mangalian to sooned the succession for his own son, and of discord and civil war between him and Pulikesi II., in the course of which he lost his life. This last occurrence must have been in the early part of Saka 532. In addition to his conquest of Reverideipa, Mangalisa subjugated the Matangas and the Katachchuris or Kalachuris. He reens to have acquired his kingdom in the Konkanas from a branch of the Chalckyns, otherwise naknown, settled there, the chief of whom, Syamiraja, he siew. And he conquered and dispossed another king, named Buddha, the son of Samkaragana, who very probably was, as suggested by General Cunningham, of the Kalachuri dynasty. The Mahakata column macription, in fact, seems to render this abnost certain, as, after mentaming the conquest

Mangalton.

Ko. 23.

1 Ma. Vol. X., p. 59; and P. S. and Only Jameyer and No. 10.

1 James, For. Br. R. An North Vol. X., p. 345.

2 James, For. Br. X., p. 57.

2 James, Vol. X., p. 57.

of king Buddha and the science of his riches, it records that the wealth of the Kulatsaris (ovidently a Sanskritised form of Kalachuri) was given to the temple of Makutesvara.

Satyaraya Indinterpreta It is recorded in the Affide inscription that Mangalias had a so, for whom he was desired to escare the succession after his own death. This con's name is not given there, nor is any mannion made of him in the Maraj piator. But it is just permit that he is the Yacaraja Satyaraya-Indravarma or the Satyaraya-Dhruvur ja-Indravarma, the governor of Revalidvipa, by whom the grant recorded in the plates of Saka 532 from the Portuguess territory was made. That this person was at any rate in some way or other a connection of Mangalisa, is shown by his being called the ornament of the Admandahapparavaruss,—the Bappara family being the one to which Darlabhádovi, the wife of Palikeri I., belonged. The expression applied to Satyaraya-Indravarma may mean that his father was of the Bappara family in which case he himself was only a connection by marriaga of Mangalia and Cangae, it may be a family-title of the Chalakyas derived from intermerrages with the Pallayas and Gangae, it may be a family-title of the Chalakyas derived from the intermerrage by Mangalias himself. However this may be, it does not appear that Mangalias's son over netually ascended the Chalakya throne.

It is not yet clear, however, whether she was the matter of Mangalisa. In his inscription in which she is mentioned, he calls her, not his 'mother,' but on pure years, 'the wife of his own tather,' which reads communic to it Kirttivarmi I, and Hengalisa were the zons of Pulibari I, by different wives,

SECTION IV.

THE WESTERN CHALUKYAS,

Kiritivarma I. left three sons, -Pulikesi II., also called Satyasraya, or "the asylum of truth," because he adhered to his premises even though they were not enforced by precept; 'Vishunvardhama I., who, being also called Kobja-Vishunvardham, seems to have been hump-banked; and Jayasiiahavaema or Jayasimba II., also called Javasraya 'the asylum of victory', and Dharasraya 'the asylum of of the carth.' There was a formal division of the kingdom between the two older brothers, -f'ulikesi II. taking the western dominions, and establishing himself at Vatani as the capital; and Vishansardhina I, taking the eastern deminious, and establishing himself in the Vengi country. This division must have taken place in, or very shortly after, Saka 532 (a.p. 610-1), when Mangalisa died and Pulikesi II. succeeded to the throne; and from that time forth the Western and the Eastern Branches of the Chalakya family remained separate and distinct. At the same time, Jayasunha II, appears to have received his tham of the kingdom, more to the north. We are not further concerned with him; and he is known only from the undated Nirpan grant, from the Nasik District, of his om Namavardhana, also called Tribhuyanasraya, or the naylum of the three worlds," It is just possible that he was the progenitor of the Chaulukyas of Anhilwad, who appear historically in the tenth century a.p.1 Nor are we any further concerned in this paper with Vishmavardhams I, and his descendants of the Eastern Brauch.

Polokesi or Pulikesi II., who succeeded to the throne early in Saka 532 (A.B. 610-1), was the most powerful and illustrious of the early kings of his dynasty. We have three inscriptions of his time, - a grant from Haidarabad in the Dekkan, dated Saka 534 (a.p. 612-3), the third year of his roign; an undated grant from Nerry to the Sawantwadi State; and the Alhole Megati inscription, doed Saks 556 (a.b. 634-5) and Kaliyuga 3735. There is also a stone-tablet inscripcion at Amenblaive in the District. which falsely attribute to him the date of Saka 189 (A.O. 564-5); but his real date is so well known, that it is unnecessary to give any

Palikosi II., or Salyampa L

^{*} Ind. Aut., Vol. IX., p. 123.

* Id., Vol. VII., p. 120.

* Id., Vol. VIII., p. 120. new Performance

reasons here for rejecting the date of this inscription.) His con-

quests were numerous and widely spread, and included the Rashtrakutas, who invaded him under A ppayika-Govinda, the Kadambas of Vanavasi, the Gangus, the Alupus, the Mauryas of the Koukann, the Latas, the Malavas, the Gurjaras, the three countries known by the name of Maharashtra and including, it is and, ninety-nine thousand villages," the Kosalas, the Kalingas, the Pallayes of Kanchi, the Cholas, the Kernlas, and the Paralyus. The greatest of them was his conquest of Harsha or Harshavardhana, also call al Siláditya, of Kanyákubja or Kananj, who is called, in the inscription. the warlike lord of all the region of the north. It was by this victory that Pulikeri II. acquired the title of Parameterna, or supremo lord, and this, with his other name of Satyleraya, ander which alone he is usually speken of in all the later Western Chalakya inscriptions, became one of the hereditary titles of his descendants. The Chinese pilgrim Hiwan Though who rejourned in India from a.c. 620 to 645, or Saka 551 to 567, virited the scourt of Ho-li-sha-fa-l'an-na or Harsbayardhana, otherwise called Shi-lo-o'-l'in to or Saladitya, and describes, and apparently virtued a capital of, the kingdom of Mo-ho-lasch's or Mahara him, the king of which was named Pu-lo-ki-she or Pulikmi II. His account of this kingdom is an follows: "-"The kingdom of Ma-hada ak'a is nearly six thousand if (twelve hundred miles) in circuit. The capital, towards the west, is none a bego river; its vircumberous is thirty it. The soil is rich and fertile, and produce abundance of grain. The climate is warm; the manner are simple and human The natives are tall, and hangley and supercitions in character. Wheever does them a service may count on their gratifule; but he that offends them will not escape their revenge. If any one insult them, they will risk their lives to wipe out that affront. If ome apply to them in difficulty, they will forgot to care for them them in order to flet to his azzistance. When they have in triury to avenge, they never fail to give warning to their enemy; after which each pats on his entrass and grasps his spear in his hand. In hattle thou pursue the fugitives, but do not slay those who give thamss lve up. When a general has lost a battle, instead of punishing him corporally, they make him weer women's clothes, and by that here him to a mfice his own life. The state maintains a body of daunth a champions, to the number of several bundreds. Each tone they propare for nom-

bat, they drink wine to intoxicate them; and then one of these torus spear in hand, will dely ten thousand enomies. If they kill a man met upon the road, the law does not punish them. Whenever the army commences a campaign, these braves march in the van to the sound

² See lad. Ant., Vol. V., p. 67.

2 This number may appear rather large. But the Changes and distinct, builtains, in the touch and allowanth conturns a.p. method of mostly one thousand addings.

in the tenth and chromit centuries 3.5, recipied anacty at the send of large.

Act., Vol. IV., p. 201; and Mysore fractipions, p. 209.

3 Dr. Burgess, find Act., Vol. VII., p. 200.

4 Dr. Burgess, bas supposted that these may be R. Lami, Tapro and recipied that there makes to the sent of Hadama there is the temple of Banananhari, which may be the ancient seaton of Hadama there is strong status of Avalokitewars-Rodhitattra. But no traces have been found as at the landred convents of Havan Thanaga encount, we of the fire sequence built y Anoks.

of the drum. Besides, they intexicate many hundreds of naturally fleren elephanta. At the time of their coming to blows, they drink also strong liquor. They run in a body, trampling everything under their fact. No enemy can stand before them. The king, proud of promosing these men and elophants, despises and alights the neighbouring kingdoms. He is of the race of the Ta'a-ti-li (Eshatriyas), his name is Pu-lo-Et-ahs (Pulikesi). His ideas are large and protound, and he extends widely his sympathy and lumafactions. His subjects serve him with purfect self-devotion. At present the great king Siladitya carries his victorious arms from the east to the west; he subdues distant people and makes the nughbouring nations fear him; but the people of this kingdom about have not unbuilted. Although he be often at the head of all the troops of the five Indies, though he has summaned the bravest generals of all the kingdoms, and though he has marched himself to panish them, he has not yet been able to vanquish their opposition. From this we may judge of their warlike habits and manners. The men love study, and follow at the same time the teachings of heresy and of truth. There are a hundred convents, which contain nearly fire thousand devotees, and where they study alike the greater and lesser vehicles.! They recken a hundred temples of the gods; the heretics of various sects are exceedingly numerous; Within and outside the expital, are raised five stupus. In all these places the four past Buddhas have sat, and, in performing their exercises, have less the marks of their feet. These monuments were constructed by king Wis-yen (Asoka). There are other stopus in show and brick, but they are so numerous that it would be difficult to mention all. A short distance to the south of the town there is an macroat convent, in the middle of which is seen a stone statue of Kwun-lieu-taan't-p'u-sa (Avalokiteavura-Bodhisuttra). The effects of his divine power are manifested in secret; those who apply to hum, obtain for the most part the objects of their yows. On the eastern frontiers of the kingdom, there is a great mountain, which shows summits heaped one upon another, chains of rocks, peaks in double mak, and scarped crests. Of old there was a convent there, which had been formed in a gloomy valley. Its lofty walls and deep halls occupied large openings in the rocks and rested against the peaks; its pavilions and its two-storied towers were backed by the cavorus and looked into the valley." The reputation and influence of Pulikasi II. were by no means confined to India. For, as Mr. Fergusson has shown in a paper recoully read by him before the Royal Asiatic Society,3 there is an Arabic chronicle, which records the fact that, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Khosra II. of Persia, presents and letters were interchanged between him and Pulikesi II. Khosen was dethroned on the 25th February A.D. 628, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign. This makes Saks 547 (4.0, 625-6), when Polikesi H. had been about exteen years on the throne, the date of the communication between him and the king of Persia. And in the same paper, in fact, as the chief

I The Mahopius and the Histopius.

Mr. Ferginson blentifies this place with Ajanta.

Jour. R. An. Soc., Vol. XI., p. 155.

subject of it,-Mr. Fergumon has drawn attention to a painting in one of the Ajanta caves, which depicts the presentation of a letter from a Persian king to an Indian king, who is supposed to be Pulikesi II, himself. The exact date of the termination of the rough of Pulikesi II, is not known, as none of the inscriptions of his sons, which have as yet been discovered, are dated in the Saka ers, or with such details that they can be referred to the Saka con-But, as he must have been at least three years old in Saka 439, when his father, Kiritivarma L, died, it is not likely that he continued to reign much longer after Saka 556, the date of the Aibele Meguti inscription.

After the death of Pulikesi II., the kingdom of the Western Chalakyas appears to have been invaded by the Pallayne, who succeeded in driving them for a time, on the west, back to and below the Western Chauts, and on the south, to the Karnul District. In this the Pallsvas appear to lave been sided by a confideracy of the Chole and Pandys and Kerals kings.1 And we have, perhaps, an allusion to these events in a Pallava grant of later times, published by Mr. Foulkes,2 which compares Narasinchavarma, one of the early Pallavas, with this saint Agustya, the destroyer of the demon Vatapi. In this comparison, it is almost impossible to avoid - ing an aliasion to some early conquest of the city of Valani by the Palleyer

A digyavarund,

Palifiesi II, Lad three sons, A'dityavarma, Chambaditya, mal Vikramaditya I, and a daughter, Ambera. A'dityarnena is known from a copper-plate grant, which has only recently come to notice, from the Karnal district. It is dated only in the first year of his reign, and without any reference to the Saka era. It gives no historical information, and does not expressly state that A'dittavarme was the sidest of the some of Palikesi II. I consider this, however, to be the probability, on paleographical grounds

Chamlesility a.

Chandraditya is known only from the andated Nevur and Kochro grants of his wife, Vijayamahadovi or Vijayabhattarika, from the Konkan. They do not mention A dityavarma; but they appressly state that Chambraditya was the older brother of Vikramaditya L Whather Chandraditya himself actually reigned, is not clear. But Vijayamahadevi reigned after his death, -probably as regent during the childhood of a son, whose subsequent death lend to the accession of Vikramiditya I.

Ambertil.

Of Ambers, we know nothing, except from the copper-plate grant from Hospir in Maisur, published by Mr. Rice, which may, or may not, be genuino."

Viaramaditya L

Of Vikramáditya I., also called Vikramáditya Satyáwaya, we havo three genuine grants ;-two are from the Kurnul District, and are

Val. X., p. 13h.
4 fad. Asc., Vol. XL, p. 66. 3 fd., Vol. VII., p. 163
6 fd., Vol. VIII., p. 69; and Mysers harrystone, p. 25s. A Rd., Vol. VII., p. 163 t and Vol. VIII., p. 44.

¹ Ind. Ass., Vid. VI., p. 85; and Vol. X., p. 182.

the Miraj plates, and some subsequent incomplisms based on those literature two more government into the generalogy, and units a certain Nadamest the sem of Pulitarians. II., —Athiy avaiest the sem of Allifariansh, and Vikramellitya Little sem of Allifariansh, and therefore the great grandom, instead of the son, of Pulitarian Red Red Till But this for pure matrix, based on imperfect tradition. Fed. Act., Vol. VI., p. 33, and

dated in the third and tenthyears of his reign, but without any reference to the Saka era; the third is from Haidardbad in the Dekkan, and is unt dated at all.2 The exact commencement of his reign is, therefore, nos known; but, sait terminated in Saka 602 (a.p. 680-1) or 603, and as be reigned for at least ten years, it cannot have been later than Saka 592 or 593. There is another grant from the Karnal District, which professes to be of the reign of Vikramaditya L; but it is undated and very corrupt. There is also another copper-plate grant, from Kurtakoti in the Dharwad District, which professes to be dated in Saks 532 (a.o. 619-1), in the sixteenth year of his reign; but, for the reasons set forth in full in my notice of it, it is a forgery of the minth or tenth contary a.o. The Karnal and Haidarillaid grants, and the inscriptions of his successors, speak of Vikramaditya I. as chiling forth to battle on his horse of the breed called Chitrakantha. -asizing the city of Kanchi, after defeating the loader of the Pallavas who had been the cause of the humiliation and temporary destruction of his family,-defeating the kings of Chola and Pandya and Kerala, and the Kalabhras, - acquiring for himself the regal sphendour of his father, which had been obsoured by a confederacy of three kings, -and effecting the subordination of the whole kingdom to one severeign in his own person. The second of his inscriptions mentions, apparently on his vassal, Dovasakti, the king of the Sendrakas.

Vikramidditya L was succeeded, in Saka 602 (a.m. 680-1) or Saka 603, by his son Vinayaditya,—also called Vinayaditya-Satyasasya, Rajasraya or 'the asylum of kings,' and, if the Miraj plates may be trusted on this point, Yuddhamalla, or the weather or champion in war, -who continued to reign up to about the middle of Saku 518 (a.p. 697-8). We have six inscriptions of his time, - a stone-tablet at Lakshmeswar within the limits of the Dharwad District," dated Saka 608 (a.b. 686-7), the seventh year of his roign, while his victorious camp was at the city of Raktapura; a copper-plate grant from 'Togurahode," dated Saka III (a.n. 089-90), the tenth year of his reign, while his victorious camp was on the bank of the river Pampa, or the Tungahadra; a copper-plate grant from some unspecified place in the Karnul District or in Maisur, dated Saka 613 (a.u. 691-2), the eleventh year of his reign, while his victorious camp was at the city of Elumpundale; a copper-plate grant from Sorab in Maisur, to dated Saka U14 (s.p. 692-3), the thirteenth year of his reign, while his victorious camp was at the village of Chitrasedu in the Toravara or

Vieny Militra

¹ Ind. Ant., Vol. X., p. 244.

1 M., Vol. X., p. 244.

1 M., Vol. X., p. 244.

1 Speakle threated.

1 Ratingors would seem to have been a second agricus name of Pulgers, Pulkaranagurs, Paragass, or Lakshmovaux;—Lat. 15' S N., Long. 75' 22' E.

1 Ind. Ant., Vol. VI., p. 85; P. A. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 14. I at first thought that the place was the "Togramageods" of the maps, in the Shiharper Tainki in Maxim. But I have since found a village, the same of which is given as "Togramabods" in the map, and which is probably the place a bove this great was really found, in the Karnel District,—in about Lat. 18' 28 N., Long. 78' 25' E.

2 M., Vol. VI., p. 38; F. A. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 16.

10 P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 16; and on Ind. Ant., Vol. VI., p. 04.—Tail grant is further deted on Saturday, in the term of the sun's commencing his progress to the april, under the constitution Robert. This is the carriest instance for known of the day of the work being maintened in an inscription.

Toramara country; a copportulate grant from Haribar in Matsur, dated Saka 616 (a.p. 694-a), the fourteenth year of his reign, while he victorious comp was at the village of Karanjapatragrams in the neighbourhood of Hareshapura, which may perhaps be Harrhar itself," and an undated stone-tablet at Bolagamyo in Muisur. His warlike expeditions appear from the inscriptions to have been very numerous and extensive. He is described as arresting the extremely crulted power of the Pallava, the lord of Kanehi, whose kingdom consisted of three component dominions, as causing the rulers of Kavers and Párasika and Sinfiala, or Coylon, and other islands, to pay tribute to him, as bringing the Fallacus, the Kalabhras, the Haihavas, the Vilas, the Malavus, the Cholas, and the Pandyns, into a similar state of servitade with the Alluvas and the Gangas, who were hereditarily subject to him, - and as occurring the poliallouja and other regal insignia, by crusking the lord of all the region of the north. A comparison of the fourth and fifth of his inscriptions noted above shows that his campaign against the Pallavas, the Kalabhras, &c., took place in Saka 615-6. The Balagamve tablet mentions, apparently as his vasual, Pegilli, the bing of the Sendrakas. Vinnyaditya sooms to have fully restored the pristine power of his dynasty; and probably he made Varapi again the capital.

Lajayailites.

Vinavielitya was succeeded, in the month of A'shaitha or of Sravana of Saks 018 (a.u. 606-7), by his son Vijaviditya, also called Vijayáditya-Satyásraya, who continued to reign up to Saka 655 (a.E. 785-1). Of his time we have seven inscriptions,—one on a pillar in a temple called the Kallamatha at Badami," dated Saka 621 (a.o. 609-700), the third year of his reign, while he was reigning at the capital of Vatapi; a copper-plate grant, from Never in the Sawantwadi State," dated Saka 622 (a.v. 700-1), the tourth year of his reign, while his victorious camp was at the city of Rassmanagara, which may perhaps be Rasin in the Ahmadnagar District of another copper-plate grant from Nerur, w dated Saka 627 (A.n. 705-6), the tenth year of his raigs; an inscription on the wall of the Huchekimalligudi temple at Aihele," dated in the thirteenth year and the third month of his roign, and consequently in Saka 630 (a.p. 708-9); a stone-tablet at Lakelmeywar, " dated Saka 661 (A.t. 729-30), the thirty-fourth year of his reign, while his victorious camp was at the city of Raktapara ; an undated inscription on a pillar in the perch of the temple of Mahakutesvara near Baldeni, 18

¹ Ind. dat., Yol. VII., p. 200.

2 Int. 16 Di N., Lang 75 52 E.

2 In. & mad O.C. Inscriptions, No. 152; and no Ind. Ant., Yol. VI., p. 34

This is the explicat known stand-table: that has any embleme, beyond a fined decree, at the top of it; the emblem here is an simpleant, standing, and is probably the embleme of the friedrake family.

2 Let. 16 26 N. Long 75 18 E.

1 Ind. Ass., Yol. VII., p. 111, note 25, and p. 245, note 6; and Vcl. IX., p. 121, note 25.

^{*} Id., Vol. VIII., p. 54. 7 Id., Vol. X., p. 60. * Id., Vol. IX., p. 125. * Lat. 15' 25' N. Long. 47' 25' E. It seems to be the Risayana which is much most in the Risabanyan grant of the Rashrayan king turnula III. [Jed. Act., Vol. VI.]

¹ Ind Ast. Vol. IX, p 130 to 6t., Vol. VII., p. 112.

H M. Vel VIII p 284

and a stone-tablet at Patradakal, the uncient Kisuvolal and Pattada-Kisuvolal, in the Kuladgi District.2 He is spoken of in the inscriptions as a king who maintained the supremacy acquired by his father in the north and by his grandfather in the south; but, no campaigns undertaken by himself being mentioned, his reign seems to have been a peaceful one. It was in his time that the temple of the god Vijayesvara, now called the temple of Samgamesvara, at Patiadakal, was built.

Vijavaditya was succeeded, in Saka 655 (a.e. 783-4), by his eldest son Vikramaditya II., also called Vikramaditya-Satyaaraya, who continued to reign up to Saka 669 (a.p. 747-8). Of his time we laye our dated inacription,-a stone-tablet at Lakshmeswar, dated Saka 656 (a.p. 784-5), the second year of his reign, while his victorious enup was at the city of Raktapura; and seven unlated inscriptions, -a copper-plate grant from Nerar; an inscription on the gatoway of the Durga temple at Aihole,2 two inscriptions on two pillars in the custorn gateway of the temple of the god Virupaksha, formerly Lokesvara, at Pattadakal, two inscriptions on two pillars in the met porch of the same temple; and an inscription on a pillar in the house of Parappa Pajart, close to the same temple." The Pattadakal inscriptions tell us that his wife was Lekamahadevi, of the Hallayn family, and that the temple of Lokesvara was built for her, in commemoration of her husband laving three times conquered the Pallavas of Kanchi. With this exception, his own inscriptions give no historical details. But the in cription of his son, Kirttivarma II., to be noticed below, tells us that, determined to aproot the Pallavas, who had obscured the splendour of former kings of his lineage and who were the natural enomies of the Chalukyrs, he made a sudden and expeditious incursion into the district of Tudáka, slew the Pallava king named Nandipotavarms, who came to oppose him, and entered Kanchi, which, however, he retrained from destroying ;also that he grievously distressed the Pandya, Chola, Kerale, Kalahhra, and other kings, and that he est up his pillar of victory on the abores of the southern CHICAGONIA.

Vikramsditya II. was succeeded, in Sala 660 (a.s. 747-8), by his son Kiritivarma II., also called Kiritivarma-Satyasraya. univ macription of his time that we have is the Wekkalers grant, published by Mr. Rice, dated Saka 679 (A.o. 757-S), the eleventh year of his reign, while his victorious camp was at the village of Bhandaragavittago, or perhaps Bhantaragavittage, on the northern bank of the river Bhimarathi. This fact, that his only known inscription comes from Maisur, the grant recorded to it being made at a village lying in the vicinity of Banawasi and Hangal, -coupled with the statement of the Miraj plates that "through earth," and with what I shall have to say below regarding the

Vikram Lilitya II.

Euritavarumi II.

¹ Ind Ast. Vol. X. p. 145. 5 Id., Vol. VII., p. 110. 6 Id., Vol. VII., p. 285. 7 Id., Vol. X., pp. 166 and 167. 8 Id., Vol. VIII., p. 23.

Lat. 15° ST. N., Long. 75° E2° E.
 J.L., Vol. IX., p. 132.
 J.L., Vol. X., pp. 162 to 165.
 J.L., Vol. X., p. 163.

Rashtrakuta kings,—shows that, in the time of Kirttivarus II., about the early part or the middle of the eighth century A.D., the Chalakyas were expelled from the Kanarese districts of the Hombay Presidency, which then came under the away of the Bashtrakatas

Shints L.
Shinterna III.,
Talls L.
Vikramalitys III.,
Illiani I.,
Azyma L., and
Vikramalitys IV.

The termination of the reign of Kirttivarma II, has not yet been fixed. So far as our information goes, he left no offspring, and the succession went back to his uncle, Bluma II., the younger son of Vijayaditya, or to his descendants. But we have no further anthentic records belonging to the dynasty itself, till we come to the time of Talls II. We are dependent for the intermediate names entirely upon the Miraj plates, and the interval,-from Saka 679 (A.B. 757-8), the last recorded date for Kirttivarms II., to Saka 895 (A.B. 973-4), the commencement of the reign of Tails II .being occupied only by seven generations, of which only five are subsequent in degree to Kirttirarma II., it is protty clear that the gamualogy is not altogether reliable here, and that some steps must be wanting. About this I shall have more to say when I come to treat of the Western Chalukyus, as restored under Taila II. So far as the Miraj places go, we have no record of Bhinn I., Kirstivarma III., Taila I., Vikramaditya III., and Bhima II., beyond the mere mention of their names cand of Ayyana L, all that we are told is that he repaired the fortunes of his race by marrying a daughter of Krishna, who was probably the Bashtrakuta king Krishna II. or Akalavarsha L. and of Vikramaditya IV., that he married Bouthadovi or Vonthadovi, the daughter of Lakahmana, of the family of the kings of Chedi.1 The Rashtrakuta inscriptions, however, show that the power of the Chalukyas, though broken, was not sambilated, and that they made several, though unsuccessful, attempts to assert thomselves. And it is probable that Tails I and Ayyana I are the Tails and Ayyapa of the Begur inscription,2 which records that Ayvapa was killed in buttle against a certain Viremsbendra, who was perhaps, as Mr. Rice suggests, a Pallava long." But, with these exceptions, we practically loss eight of the Western Chalakyas, and have as yet no clue as to what became of them, from the time of Kirttivarma II, to the restoration of the dynasty by Taila III., about two centuries later.

Le. of the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripura or Towar, — Osmeral Canningham, Archaeological Reports, Vol. 1X., p. 85.
 P. R. and C.-C. Interriptions, No. 247.
 Mystore Interriptions, p. lxiii.

SECTION V.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS.

So far we find that, from the first appearance of the Chalakyas in this part of the country, in the fifth century a.e., the Kanarusa districts of the Bombay Presidency were held by them, with short periods of interruption of their power caused by the invasions of the Pallavas and other kings, down to about the carry part or the middle of the nightle century a.n. There away over this part of the country then ceased entirely for a time. This was due to an invasion by the Rashtrakata kings, who, like their prodecessors, came from the porch. The chief exponent of the records of this dynasty has been / Dr. Bahler. The inscriptions of this dynasty edited by Bal Gangadhar Sastri, Mr. Wathen, Mr. Princep, and General Sir George LeGrand Jacob, require to be ravised from the original plates and preparal for critical republication, and are being now so treated by myself; and I have also a few more inscriptions which have not yet been published at all. But, as I have not many materials additional to those accessible to Dr. Bühler, I can do little more than follow in his track, -ut may rate as far as the time of Amogbayarsha L

The earliest notices that we have of the family are contained in the Western Chalakya inscriptions. Thus, the Miraj plates tell us that Jayasimha L restored the fortunes of the Chalakya dynasty by defeating, amongst others, one lades of the Richtrakuta family, who was the son of Krishna, and who possessed an army of eight hundred elephants; and there is little doubt that A'ppayika-Govinda, who, as we are told in the Aihole Megati inscription, came from the north and invaded the Chalakya kingdom with his troops of elephants and was repulsed by Pulikesi II., also belonged to this same dynasty. It is plain, therefore, that in the fifth and sixth centuries a.e. the Rashtrakuta dynasty was one of considerable importance in central or in northern India. The later inscriptions state that the Rashtrakutas were of the Somavamsa or lunar race, and were detections of Yadu. Or, Burnell seems inclined to look apon the family as of Dravidian origin, as he gives 'Rashtra' as

I His chief paper on the dynasty is in the fad. Ast., Vol. VI., pp. 59 &c. I Soun, giver coins, found at Devalent in the Righm Talaktor in: Maik District, and see palescaps phical grounds attributed by Dr. (than Dajl to the end of the functh centary A.T. [Join Re. R. As Son., Vol. XII., p. 213], dearly have on thom the name of Krishnarija, as is shown by General Countingbon, who attributes them to this early Rightschutz king Krishna, who was the Jather of the Indra district by Jayaninam I., and whose date accordingly must be about a.D. 275 to 400 (Archaelogical Reports, Vol. IX., p. 39).

an instance of the Sanskriving of Dravidian names, and considers it to be a mythological pervension for 'Ratta,' which is the same as the Kanarum and Telaga 'Reddi." Dr. Bubler is unable to record any opinion, as to "whether the Rashtrakutas were an Aryan Kahatriya, i. s. Rajput, race, which immigrated into the Dekkan from the porth like the Chalakyas, or a Dravidian family which was received into the A'ryan community after the conquest of the Dekkan." The carliest inscriptions, at any rate, show them as coming from the north. And, whatever may be their origin, as the word rishtrabute is used in many inscriptions of other dynasties as the equivalent of raskfrapati, is as an official word meaning 'the head-man or governor of a country or district,' it appears to me that the selection of it as a dynastic name implies that, prior to attaining independent covereignty, the Rashtrakulas worn brailal chiefs under some previous dynasty of which they have not promerved any record.

The accompanying table gives the genealegy of the dynasty, as far us it is known at present. In the last three generations it dome not altogether agree with the generalogy given in the Kharepatan plates. But those plates contain a grant, dated Saka 980 (a.p. 1008-9), the Kilaka susuatoura, of Rahuraja, bolonging to a branch of the Silahara family in the Koukan, a feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Satyaaraya II.; and the Rashirakuta genealogy, as given in that inscription, is not of necessity to be accepted as correct in all its details.

Duntivarna I., and Indra L.

The first two names are taken from an inscription of Dantidarya or Dantivarnal II. in the Elard caves, But it fornishes no historical information in respect of them; and none of the other inscriptions carry the genealogy back beyond Govinda I.

Correndo L. and Marton L. or Kakka L.

Regarding these two, again, we have no information beyond the mention of their names. No historical facts are recorded in respont of them.

Indra II.

In connection with Indra II., all that we are told is that his wife, whose name is not given, was the daughter of a Chainkya father and a Somavames mother. It is a justifiable inference from this fact, that the Rashtrakutan had not yet come into any heatile contact with the Western Chalukyas, or made any attempt to disperses them.

Danielarys or Cantierrens II.

Dantidurga, or Dantivarma II., also called Khadgavaloka, is the first of whom we have any historical details. We have two inscriptions of his time, -the inscription in the illura caves, of which I have spoken above, and the plates from Samangad in the Kolhapur territory, dated Saka 675 (A.D. 753-4). In the latter we are told that his victorious elephants ploughed up the banks of the river Revá, or the Narmada,—that he acquired supreme dominion by conquering Vallabha, - and that he maily defeated the army of

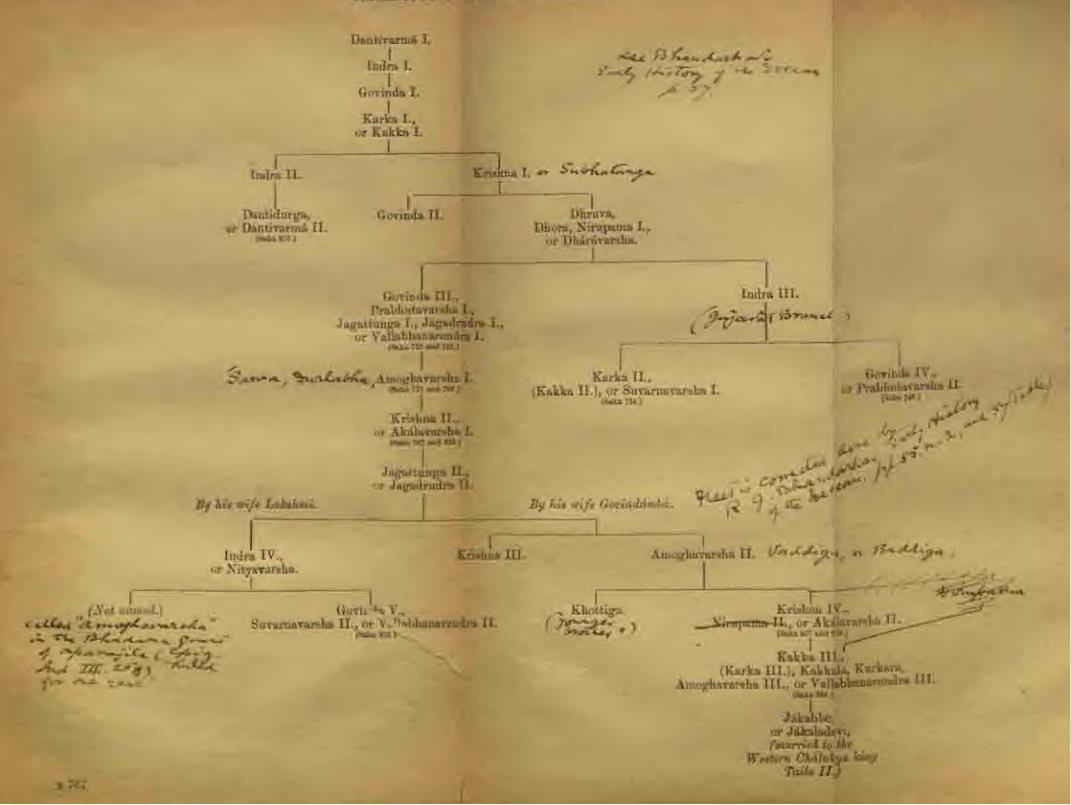
¹ South Indian Paircography, p. X. 2 Jour. Ro. Br. R. As Soc., Vol. I., p. 209.

No. 10, p. 92, of the separate pumphlets of the Arrivological Survey of Washern India.

* Lat. 16 11 N., Long 76 26 E.

* Ind. Ast., Vol. XI., p. 108.—This is the earliest known inscription in which the faths is expressed by figure arranged according to the document system of potential.

GENEALOGY OF THE NASHTRAKUTA DYNASTY.





the Karnátaka, which was expert in disporsing the kings of Kánchí and Kerala, the Cholas, the Pándyas, Sri-Harsha, and Vajrata. Taking these statements, and comparing the date of Daniidurga with the date of the Western Chalakya king Kirtararma II., the only ruler of the Karnátaka with whom he can have come in contact; and bearing in mind that the only known grant of Kirttivarma II. causes from Maisur,—we have it clearly a stabilished that it was Dantidurga who dispossessed the Western Chalakyas of their kingdom in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, and established the Bashtrakusas in their place. It must have been by his victory over the Western Chalakyas that he acquired the title of Pribinicallabha, or invocrite of the world, which had always been borne by the kings of that dynasty. And 'Vallabla', too, was in more instances than one a Chalakya name or title.

Dantidarga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I., also casted Vallabia I. There are two explanations given of this. The Karda plates state that Dantidarga dual childless. While the Bareda plates state that Dantidarga fell into avil ways, and that consequently Krishna I. costed him and appropriated the covereignty for the good of his rocs. He continued the conquests of Dantidarga, and is described as dispersing the darkness which was the race of the Chalakyas, and as depriving them of the goddess of sovereignty. An allusion to the same fact is also made in the statement that he changed into a deer, i.e. that he put to flight, the Mahdeardan, or the great boar, —the family-emblem of the Chalakyas. It is also said that he established himself at the hill, or hill-fort, of Elâpara, where there was a fameus temple of the god Svayamhlu-Siva. This place has not been identified, I believe; but it seems to me not unlikely that it is Yellāpar' in North Kanara, in the Western Chanta.

Krishna I. left two sons. Of the older, Govinda II., also called Vallabha II., we have no historical details, except that he was dethroned by his younger brother.

The younger see than succeeded,—Dhrava, or Niropann I., also called Dhora, Iddhatejus, Dhárávarsha, and Kujivallahha. Of these, the name Dhora is simply the Prakrit correlative of the Sanskrit form Dhrave. We have an undated Old-Kasareae inscription of this king, on a pillar in the north porch of the temple of the god Lokeavara or Virapaksha at Pattadakai in the Kaladge District,* in which he is called Dhárávarsha-Kaliballaha,—Kaliballaha being the Prakrit correlative of the Sanskrit form Kalivallabha. Among the exploits of Dhrava, it is recorded that he conquered and imprisoned the Ganga Fing, and that he humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

Dirava was succeeded by his eldest son Govinda III. or Prabhutararaba I., also indied Jagattunga I., Jagadradra I., Vallabhanarandra I., Srivaliabla, and Prithvivallabla. Of his time there are four inscriptions,—a capper-plate grant in Sir Walter Ellist's possession, dated Saka 726 for 725 (4.n. 603-1), the Sabhana or Svabhana sum-

Kristina I.

Governda III.

Dhimes.

Governda III

¹ Lat. 14° 59' N., Long. 74° 47' E.; the chief town of the Talaha of the same

Third Archeological Report, p. 123; P. S. and O. C. Inscriptions, No. 60.

n'707-5

votsara; the Wani-Dinderi plates from the Nasik District dated Saka 730 for 728 (a.o. 806-7), the Vysya samealsons;2 the Radhanpur plates from Gujarat, dated Saka 730 for 729 (a.n. 807-8), the Sarvajit superatoura; and an undated fragment at Lakainnescar in the Dharwad District, in which he is called Sriballahn, i. a Srivullabha. The early part of his reign was occupied with wars and victories in Gujarat and Central India, with which we are not concerned in this paper. The first of the grants that I have mentioned above gives us Gamundabbe as the name of his queen, and records a grant that was made by him when, having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kanchi, he came to the banks of the Tongablades on his way to demand tribute, and there had some sport with wild bear at a mered place called Ramesvara, and was consequently pleased with the place. This expedition to the Tungabhadra, and this conquest of the Pallavas, are mentioned in his other inscriptions, which tell us also that the ruler of Vengi, i.s. his contemporary of the Eastern Chalukya family," was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fertires, His dominions, therefore, extended from the western to the castern coast, and from the Vindhya mountains and Marwad in the north to at least the Tungahhadra in the south. His second and third grants were issued from Mayurakhandi or Mayurakhindi, which Dr. Buhler " has identified with Morkhanda, a hill-fort north of Wani in the Nasik District.

IndraIII , Earka II., and Ooventa IV.

In the time of Govinda III, there seems to have been a partial division of the Rashtrakuta kingdom; and his younger brother, Indra III., received from him the newly conquered province of Lata, or central and southern Cajarat. This established the separate Rashtrakuta kingdom of Gujarit. Indra 111, was succeeded in this kingdom, first by his eldest son Karks II., also called Suvarnavaraha L. and Latesvara, of whose time we have the Baroda plates, dated Saka 734 (a.n. 812-3), and issued from Siddhasum; and then by his second son," Govinda IV., also called Prablinta-

I I have no precise information as to where these plates were found 4 but it was somewhere in the Kamerose country, and the inscription is in the Old-Kamerose langauge.—This is the carliest known instance of the use in inexploitions of the symbol mixty assemble one. We find it, therefore, first introduced into the Emerican country by the Eachtrakana. Hat,—as it is not used in the subsequent grants of Karlis II. and Cortholo IV., who constitute what Dr. Bibliot his named the Grants of Reach of the family | whereas it is used in all the subsequent senthern grants of the family—it is plain that the Raintrakates that not import the cycle from the marth, but found it already in use in the court, thought not among the Challegra.—The bake grant and the necessarian statement, as recorded in insufficient of not always agree correctly. In the present matanes, by the Tubles in Berwin's Cornalis Chromology, the Symbiania substances was fair 723, and Saka 726 was the Turana suprocessaria. The error is, I believe, above in the court is the present in the skile data, and not in the present in the state of the supresent in the skile data.

was Saka 723, and Saka 726 was the Tarana supercont. The error is, I believe always in the talks date, and not in the name of the unversioners.

I down R. As Soc., O. S., Vol. V., p. 323.

I am ident a few miles morth of the junction of the Tangel and the liberra: Mysore Increptions, p. 191. Mr. Blee placears, in like may of anxion Malant, is the position occupied in modern maps by Annuars, — Lat. 14 4° N., Long. 25° are E. Apparently Viperahiya, also called Novembrionizaria, who return discussions for the Saka 10 to about take 520.

I Lat. 23° 24° N., Long. 74° E. Jour. Beig. As Soc., Vol. VI., p. 64.

The proceedings given by Dr. Biblier in Ind. Ast., Vol. V., p. 143, and Vol. VI., p. 72, make Operands IV. the son, and not the younger breillar, of Kasha II., and consequently the grandson, and not the son, of Lutza III. The most is eastly a decimal error, of a printer a mirroke.

event, or a printer a miriake.

varaha II., of whose time we have the Kavi plates, dated Saka 749 (a.p. 827-8), and issued from Bharukachekha or Broach. We are not concerned any further in this paper with the history of these three kings, whose line, indeed, seems to have died out with Govinda IV. Dr. Bühler considers that they were only vassals of their relatives of the main line.

In the main line, Govinda III. was succeeded by his son, Amogha- Amogharagaba I. varsha I. This is only a title; his real name is unknown. The only historical facts recorded of him are that he defeated the Chalukyas, and was pacified by them at a place named Vingavalli, which is evidently a Kananas name, but which I cannot identify,-and that he either founded, or located himself at, the city of Manyakhota, which became the espital of his descendants. This city has been satisfactorily identified by Dr. Bühler with Malkhed? in the Nizam's Dominions, about ninety miles in a south-easterly direction from Sholdpur. We have six inscriptions of his time, -two in the Kanheri cavos, which are dated Saka 776 for 778 (AD. 851-2), the Prajapati camputsara, and Saka 799 (a.p. 877-8), and record that, during the reign of Kapardi II. of the Konkana branch of the Silahara family, the whole of the Konkana was presented by Amoghavarsha I., apparently to Kapardi II.; one at Mantrawadi, near Bankapur in the Dharwad District, dated Saka 787 (A.D. 865-6), the Parthiya summateura; one, undated, at Nidagandi in the same maighbourhood, which records that his feudatory, Bankeyamsa, of the Chellaketana family, had the government of the Banavasi Twelve-thousand, the Belgali Three-hundred, the Kundarage Seventy, the Kundur Five-hundred, and the Purigere, i.e. the Paligere or Lakahmeawar, Three-hundred; one, undated, at Kyasanur near Hangal, which records that his faudatory, Samkaraganda, of the same family, had the government of the Banavası province; and one at Soratur, near Gadag in the Dharwad District, dated in the Virodhi esseruteurs, i. c. Saka 791 (a.n. 869-70), which records that his fendatory A havaditya, belonging to a family which apparently was called the Adavavamas, was then governing the Kuppeys-Parigero province.

He was succeeded by his son, Krishna II., or Akalavarsha I., of whose time we have six inscriptions, -one, undated, at Kyasamar, in which he is called Kandaravallabhs, and which records that his fundatory, the Mahasamuntalhipati Samkaraganda, who must be the Samkuraganda of the Chellaketana family mentioned above as the familstory of his father Amoghavarsha I., was governing the Banavasi province; one, the date of which is unfortunately quite illegible in the photograph, at Talgand in Maisur, in which he is called Khandaraballaha, and which mentions again the same Samkaraganda as his feudatory in charge of the Banavasi province; one at Namiwadige* in the Kaladgi District, dated Saka 822 for 624

Krishm II., or Akilayaraha I.

t Ind. Act., Vol. V., p. 144.

The "Malhaid" of the maps; Lat. 17" 12" N., Long. 77" 14" E.

Paulit Shaperatal Indraji; Josef, Br. Re. R. As. Sec., Vol. XIII., p. 11.

P. S. and G.-C. Interiptions, No. 213.

The "Thulageoutla" of the maps; Let. 14" 23" N., Long. 73" 19" E.

The "Mandagudage" of the maps; fourteen sales to the east from Hangand.

(A.B. 902-3), the Dandabhi semesteres, in which he is called Akalayaraha; one at Mulgund 1 in the Dharwad District, dated Saku 824, the Dandubhi samentsaro, in which he is called Krishnavallabla; one at A'dur near Hangal, dated Saka 826 (a.n. 904-5), the Raktakahi semustoria, in which he is called Akalayaraha, and which mentions some other Muhasamanta of the Challaketana family, whose name is very doubtful, as having the government of the Banavisi Twelvethousand; and one at Aibole in the Kaladgi District, dated Saka 881 for 883 (s.n. 911-2), the Prajdpati sameatsara, in which he is called Kannara. In two of the later inscriptions of the Rattas of Saundatti and Belgaum, he is called Krishna-Kandhara and Krishna-Kandhaea. And in one of these two passages he has the title of Kandhara-pacayar-adhiyowa, or 'supreme ford of Kandharapura, the best of cities . there may have been an original city of the Rachtrakutas, named Kandharapura; but the present mention of it is as yet an isolated one. He is also montioned in the earliest of the Battainscriptions, as reigning in Saka 797 (a.o. 875-6), the Manmatha summitteers of but he must at that time have been only the Firednia, or hoir-apparent and viceroy, for the southern part of his father's dominions. It is plain, therefore, that at the end of the ninth century a.n. he held all the Kanarese districts of this Presidency above the Ghauta. The two later Ratta inscriptions mentioned above also assert that he was the progenitor of their family. But this can hardly be the case; though it was he who first mised them, in the person of Prithricana, to the rank and authority of Muhardmantus or Mahamandalievares. Nothing more is known of him, except that his wife was the younger sister of Sankuka, and the daughter of Kokkela or Kokkella, king of Chedi, who is said in the Karda plates to be of the Haihaya family, and in the Sangli plates to be of the lineage of Sahaararjuna, for Kartavirya, or Sahaarabahu-Arjuna, prince of the Haihayas. This Kokkala or Kokkalla, king of Chedi, was, therefore, the first of that name in General Conningham's genealogy of the Kalachuri kings of Tripura or Towar.

Jagadindra II. or

Krishna II. was succeeded by his son, Jagattunga II., or Jagadradra II. He had two wives. The Sangli plates tell us that he married Lakshmi, the daughter of Ranavigraka, who was the son of Kokkala, and had by her Indra IV., his immediate successor. The Kurda plates give the same name, Lakshud, but state that she was the daughter of Samkaragana, lord of Chedi, and give also the same name, Indra, as that of his addest non. But they also add that he set out on an expedition with the object of

¹ P. S. and O.-C. Increptions, No. 85.—Through some mistake, which I do not now understand, I have spoken of it there and also in the Isot, Jun., Vol. VII., p. 210, as being dated Saka 722, and of the time of Dhruva or of Govinda III.

as being dated Sean 722, and of the time of Dhrura or of Govinda III.

2 Turilyo miles to the math west from Godes.

3 Jear, Bo. Br. R. As. Sec., Vel. IX., p. 100.

4 P. S. and O. C. Jaurriphone, No. 79.

5 Kannara, Kanhara, Rankira, Kanhara, and Kandhara, all occur as the masses of kings whose name in its Sanskrit form is Krashar. In the first and encound of his increptions, Kandara and Khandara must be intended for Kandhara.

4 Jear, Bo. Rr. R. As. Sec., Vol. X., p. 100.

5 Archaeological Reports, Vol. IX., p. 60. Sankuta, however, is not mentioned in that sandlers.

making the whole world subordinate to one sovereign in himself. and then, in Chedi, married Govindames, the daughter of his maternal uncle Samkuraguna, and had by her two other sons, Krishna III. and Amoghavarsha II. These accounts as to the pedigree of his wives can be properly reconciled only by taking Samkaragana and Ramavigraha to be one and the same person, and to be a brother of the daughter of Kokkalla whom Krishna II. married; in this way Sankaragana would be the maternal andle, as well as the father-in-law, of Jagattunga II. However this may be, this explicit statement of the double marriage of Jagattunga II, entirely removes some doubts that have been entertained as to the line of the succession, and the correctness of the genealogy, after him.1

Jagstrangs II. was succeeded immediately by his eldest son, Indea IV, or Nityavarsha. Of him all that we are told is that he married Dvijamba, the daughter of Ammaua, the son of Arjuna, who was the son of Kokkalla of the Haihaya family, i.e. Kokkalla I. of the Kalacheri dynasty, whom we have already mentioned.

Indra IV. appears to have left two soms, the elder of whom, not named in the inscription, was quietly set aside by the younger, Govinda V.; also called Suvarnayarsha II. and Vallabhanarendra II. We have one inscription of his time, the Sangli ' plates, dated Saks 855 (A.D. 933-4), the Vijaya somratsura.2 His capital was Manyakheta; but we have no further details regarding him.

The succession then went to the second family of Jagattunga II. by his second wife Govindamba, probably through Govinda V. dying without issue. There is at any rate nothing in the inscriptions to indicate that any act of formble esurpation took place. It is not probable that Krishna III., and Amoghavaraha II., whose wife was Kundakudayi, and Khattiga, actually reigned. The shortness of the interval between the date of the grant of Govinda V. and the date of the grant of Krishna IV., is against any such supposition.

Of Krishna IV., or Kannara, also called Nirupama II. and Akalavarsha II., we have five inscriptions, -two at Kyasaaur in the Dharwild District, dated Saks 868 for 867 (a.o. 945-6), the Viavavasu his fendstory, the Mahisamenta Kali-Vitta, of the Chellaketana family, had the government of the Banavasi province; one at Salotgi in the Kaladgi District, dated Salca 867 for 869 (a.n. 947-8), the Plavamga somentsare, one at Somatur in the Dharwad District, dated Saka 878 (s.D. 951-2), the Virodhikrit sumrateara; and one at A'lur, neur Hangal, dated Saka 877 for 878 (a.p. 956-7), the Nala semesterra, in which again he is

Indea IV.

Govinda V.,

Krishna III., Amoghavarsha II., wall Khottiga.

Krishna IV.

t led. Ast., Vel. L., p. 207; and Vol. VI., p. 6%.

Lat. 16° Mr. K., Lang. 74° 35° E.

Jour. Bo. Br. R. Az. No. Vol. IV., p. 67.

General Countingham considers that she was the daughter of the Kalachuri king Yavardja I. (Archeol. Reports, Vel. IX., p. 104). In the same Report, p. 80, be makes for the daughter of Lakebmana, the son of Vavardja I.; but the must be an oversight. It is likely enough that she was of the Kalachuri, I.; but the must be an oversight. It is likely enough that she was of the Kalachuri, I.; but the must be an obling of her father except that his usus was Yavardjadeva.

Com of them is given in the Killiat MR. Vellachon, Vol. II., p. 673.

Twalve miles to the south from Gallac.

Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 673.

called Kannara. The third of these records that Krishna IV. was then reigning at Manyakheta. Mr. K. T. Telang, who published this inscription, translated the words presentlessed in reducing the prosperous and great Kalyana" (of the Western Châlukyas). This rendering, however, cannot be upheld; in the first place, if the city of Kalyana had been intended, the word pure would certainly have been used; and in the second place, it was not long, if at all, before Saka 975 (a.e. 1053-6), that Kalyana became a capital of the Western Châlukyas, in the reign of Somewara I. The words, as they stand, are simply an expression of the continually increasing prosperity and victorious unterprise of Krishna IV.

Kakka III.

He was muceceded by his son, Kakka III., or Karka III.,—also called Kakkala, Karkara, Amoghavaraha III., and Vallahhamarundra III.,—the last of the dynasty of whom we have any record. There is one inscription of his time, the Karda plates, dated Saka 894 (A.n. 972-3), the A'ngirasa samuatsore, while he was reigning at Manyakheta. He is spoken of as conquering the Gurjara, the Hana, the Chela, and the Pandya kings; but no details are given. In Saka 895 (A.D. 973-4), the Srimakha samuatsara, he succumbed to, and probably was slain by, Taila II. of the Chalakya family; and the Rashtrakum dynasty then ceased to exist. The only dispuring of Kakka III. of whom we have any mention is his daughter, Jakabha or Jakaladevi, who became the wife of Taila II.

I fact Ast., Vol. VIII., p. 16. And the name is given probably in the same term, though the copy reads Kanakara, in an inscription at Mannagulli in the Kallete District (Elliot MS, Collection, Vol. II., p. 746).

I Jew. R. As. Soc., O. S., Vol. II., p. 379; and Vol. III., p. 49.

SECTION VI.

THE WESTERN CHALURYAS.

Various allusions in the Réalitrakuta inscriptions show that, all through the period of this obsenration of their power, the Chalukyas had repeatedly made attempts to re-assert themselves, but without success. These allusions, however, have no individuality about them. And,—with the exception of the possible notice of Taila I, and Ayana I. in the Begur inscription,—practically we lose sight completely of the Chalukyas from the time of Kirttivarua II, until the restoration of the dynasty by Taila II. Of this restoration,

I la the Jour. R. As. So., N. S., Vol. XIV., p. 10, Mr. Rice has published an account of the Kamarem poet Famps or Hampa. The great-grandson of Mancea-Sciency of the city of Vengt, and attates of him that "From his first work, the Aster-Sciency of the cases that he was born in Saka 824 (A.B. 902-3). But his second work, the learn that he was born in Saka 834 (A.B. 902-3). But his cases of the Jacobs, we learn that he was born in Saka 834 (A.B. 901-2), and adds many particular high of interest in Prograf to humself and line abronavances moder which no wrote." Pampa relation as his patron a contain king Arhenius, whome he made the indice of his section poems, and to whom he solide the fullowing descent :—1, Vanishamilla, of the Chainkya family, who raind ever the Argendadadad on Lac-and-sequence country :—2. Arthumilla, some of it, who write the variety and of Neroparadadara or Lac-and-sequence country :—4. Heighbaualla, som of Si-S., Sheddiga, ablast am of 4, who went with the Chainkya family, and who, "as it sexing a creedille, retered into the waser and grandly secred Binimas" :—5. Yandidamalla, on of Si-S., Narasimbahamila, som of 6, who gree a territory to Karpa, subduned the chains of the severe Millain (f), thickled the goldess of victory from the arms of the Gampas chains, and a bathed his borne at the junction of the Gampas chain in the Gampas chain and the Gampas chain and the chains of the colly one of the Western Chainlys wing stacked him.—As Mr. Rice points sent, the only one of the Western Chainlys wing stacked him.—As Mr. Rice paints sent, the only one of the Western Chainlys wing stacked him.—As Mr. Rice paints sent, the only one of the Western Chainlys wing stacked him.—As Mr. Rice the chain are vicing and bathed that thirt, "Directly and they are along the wave and unance, she proceeded y popularly against the mirroral arranged from habating are along the company and an administry of the Millain and the chain and the company of the chain and the chain and the chain and the chain and the chain an

there are many distinct records. The Kharepatan plates, for instance, after giving the Rashtrakuta genealogy from Dantidurga down to Kakka III., or Kakkala as he is there called, state that he was defeated in war by the Chalokya king Tadapa. The Miraj plates, in the account of Taila II, tell us that by him "were easily out asunder, in the field of battle, the two pillars of feictory in) war of Karkara, which belonged to the kingdom of the Richtrakuta family," and that by him "were lifted up the royal fortunes of the kingly favourites of the Chainkya family, which had been made to sink down by the deceifful practices of the Rashtrakutas." A somewhat similar description is given in an inscription at Mannagulli in the Kaladgi District,1 in which the name of the Rashtrakuta king conquered by him is given as Kamhara in the copy, but is probably correctly given as Karkara in the original. And an inscription at Gadag in the Dharwall District," and another, based on the same model, at Kälige in the Kizam's Dominions," tell us that Taila uprecied the Rattas, and slow Munja," and killed the leader of the Panelialis in war, and then reigned over the whole earth for twenty-

generations before Sata 230. The names of Erapa, the Churjara king, and Coffice, generations before Salas 300. The names of Scape, the Charling and Copies, may be passed ever; nothing very definite on the established by means of Shom white way. And finally, as regards Vilayabilitys, who was protected against English on Golffich by the second Arthurary, this was not the name of the protectors of Talla II., who restored the Wastern Chalifrica typicalty is Salas 365. This produces was his father, Vikramaditys IV., and, with the doubtful exception of a person named Vialyawithms—Vilayabilitys, whose date was bake 388 and who is said to the only inscription that must fine him to have been a see of Semesyara I., the many the only inscription that most time to have been a low of Samesware L, the direct desire not occur at all among the Western Chalukyar or Chalukyar after the king, the son of Vinsyahitya, who reigned from Saha \$13 to 625. It is weeth noting, low-sver, that this name did cour several times among the Santern Chalukya kings of Vengt, to which rity or country the post Pampa belonged by hirth para in the case of the grandfather and the senior consin of Amona II, and apparently, also as a second mane of Amona II, himself, who succeeded to the throne in Saha 257. So also, it may be noted, this name of Yaddharadha or my attende the Eastern they large in the accord and fourth governation before Auntin II. And with temporate Pampa's statement that Yaddharadha hingdom was a Lac and equator country,—from which Mr. Shee appears to draw some conductor or other in support of the rose that this Yaddharadha was Visayadhya, incomnot as he specially also in a factorie that "the dominant of the Western Challedyas is described in marriptions as a 72 faith country."—it is worth noting that this expression, a Soven and a-half-lac country, is applied to the kingdom, not of the Western Chalukyes, but of the Early Challekyon, and mot in any early and anthonicio passage, but only in the fore spoof vague tradition and Portain myths which was introduced into the presently of the grants, of the eleventh century a.n., of Rajaraja II, and others of the Unda ancomous of the Eastern Chalukya kings [see Ind. And., Vol. VII., p. 231]. - The poet Temps further tells us that he wrote in the pithy or pure Kanacras of Pulipere, the toyal city ; and that Ard mari rewarded him with a grant of the rillings of Dharmatiraea the Bachele Thomand. The Bachele Thomand is not otherwise known to me. But Poligere was the ancient upon of Lakahmentar, which is in the heart of the Kanaruse sountry; and the neighbouring types of Damied is miled in inscriptions Dharmajours and Dharmayadal. We may, therefore, take it, as Mr. Rice does, that the Pulgere of Pauria is the modern Lakahmentar.—It will be interesting if we the Pulipage of Pulipa is the modern Labelianeway.—It will be interesting if we have a white the providence of the existence of Western or Eastern Chalitype at Labelianeway during the period of the Eastern than to the Period Report. But none of the names given by him are mentioned in any of the thirty-three interiptions known to no to be extent at Labelianeway, and recogning from early in the eighth to the interestable entiry above the interiptions at Damied. And his statements are not private. force sufficiently reliable in prove the fact of themselves on behalf of siffing Branch of the bandly, and much less to justify the introduction of a new set of 227cm into the permalogy and history of the Wastern Branch.

I Illiot MS. Collection, Vol. L., p. 744. Md. Vol. L. p. 370.
 King of Millars : Ind. Ast., Vol. V., p. 317.

2 Lik, Val. L., y. 415,

four justs, beginning with the Srimakha samultarat. This fixes the restoration of the dynasty, and the communicament of his reign, in Saka S95 (a.o. 973-4), which was the Brimakha samulaturo. These Rathas, approved by Taila, were the Rashtrakutas of Manyakhata,—not the Rathas of Samulatti and Belgaam, of whom an account will be given further on.

As I have intimated above, a comparison of the date of Saka 679 (a.n. 757-5) as the last recorded date of Kirttivarian II., with that of Saka 895 (a.n. 975-4) as the commencement of the reign of Tails II., shows, -the interval of two hundred and sixteen years being occupied by only seven names, and practically by only five generations, as unly five of those manes are subsequent in degree to Kiriticarma II., -that the genealogy cannot be reliable here, and that some steps must be wanting in it. And, whereas the Early and Western Chalidryan invariably call themselves Chalkyon, Chalidryas, or Chalukyas, (with the vowel of the first syllable abort), - Taila II. and his descendants, except where the word occurs in verse and the motro necessitates the use of the older form Chalukya, always call themselves Chilukyas (with the vowel of the first syllable long), or descendants of a Chalukya. These facts, taken together, anggest as an inevitable inference that Tails II, was not a direct lineal described of the youngest son of Vipsyaditya, but came from some sale-branch of the Chalokya stock. Where the break in the generalogy is to be fixed is not quite certain. The Gadag, Kaliga, and Manuagaili inscriptions agree with the Miraj plates in making Thile II, the son of Vikramadityn IV. and Bonthidovi; but none of the inscriptions, except the Miraj plates and the stone-tablets based on them, give the name of the grandfather of Tails II. We may probably, therefore, accept as correct the statement that his father was Vikramaditys IV., and place the break in the genealogy between Ayyana I. and Vikramaditya IV.

Tails II., then,—also called Tailapa, Nurmadi-Taila I., and A'havamalla L,-restored the Western Chalukya dynasty and ascended the throne in Saka 895 (a.e. 973-1), the Srimakha summateura, and raigned for twenty-four years. His wife was Jakabbe, or Jakaladevi, the daughter of Kakka III., the last of the Rashtrakuta kings. We have only four inacriptions of his time, one at Saundatti in the Belgaum District, dated Saka 902 (a.v. 980-1), the Vikrama amendment, while his femilitary, the Mahasamanta Santivarma, of the Ratta family, was governing at Sugandhavarti; another at Sogal, near Sanadatti, of the same date, while his fendatory Kartavirya I., of the same family, was governing the Kundi country; the first part of an inscription at Bhairanmatti in the Kaladgi District, dated Saka 911 for 912 (a.p. 990-91), the Vikeiti samentarya; and an inscription at Talgund in Mainer, dated Saka 919 (s.e. 997-S), the Hemalambi superasses. Where his capital was, is not clear. But, as the third of his inscriptions is in the Kaladge District, and as the fourth is in Maister and records that his fendatory, Rhimarusa, also called Tallapana-Ankakára or 'the warrior or champion of Tallapa,'

2 F S and O. C. Ingriphens, No. 36. 2 Id., No. 214.

Tails 11.

I J-v. Re. Re. R. As. Soc., Vol. IX., p. 201.—Supunihavarti is the Sainhril mane of Sannelsiti, the chief forms of the Parangal Talaki.

m 767-6

was the governor of the districts known as the Banavaso Twelvethousand and the Santalige Thousand in Maisur, and sols the Kinakad Seventy or the country lying round Patradakal in the Kaladgi Diatrict,—it is plain that he had then fully re-established the Children sway over at least all the territories that they had held in the Kanarese districts of this Presidency. In addition to subverting the power of the Hashtrakutas, he is said also to have overcome the king of Chedi, the Uthalas or people of Oriess, and the kings of Chola and Nepala, and to have subjugated the whole of the country of Kuntala! His alleged conquest of Nepála must certainly be an invention of the poets. The other statements are perhaps true, but remain to be verified.

Subplaraya II.

Tails II, was succeeded, in Saks 919 (a.e. 997-8), the Hemolambi sameutsura, by his eldest son Satyasraya II., also called Sattiga and Iriviblinjamen. Of his time we have seven inscriptions, -one at Gadag in the Dharwad District, dated Saka 924 (a.n. 1002-3), the Subbakrit summatsure, while his femilatory Sabhamarusa or Sobhamerasa was governing the districts known as the Belvola Three-hundred,2 the Publicies or Lakshmenwar Three-hundred, and some other smaller districts; one at Kukkanur to the Nisam's Dominions, the date of which is not certain, as only the figure 9 and 2 are shown by the copyret to be legible, and the name of the same catsura is illegible; one at Tumbige in the Kaladge District, dated Saka 920 (a.o. 1004-5), the Krodhi susceptance; one at Yalawii in Maisur, in the date of which, again, only the figures 9 and 2 are legitle and the name of the sumratsera is thoughte, while a feudatory of his was governing the Banavisse Twelve-thousand; one at Kanneswar in the Dharwad District, dated Salm 927 (s.r. 1005-6), the Visvavasu samunitara, while his fendatory Bhimaraja, also called Tallapana-

The Western Crainkyas are constantly described amplicatedly as the 'bords of Kontals,' though their every was by no means always costened to that country. The limits of Kontals carmon at present to defined exactly. But it included, on the south, Raispiness and Haribar in Mainer, and Hampo or Vijayanagar in the Railard District. To the north of these places, it included Lakedmar was, Gadag, Lakkuadi, and Koragal, in the Dharwad District, and Karkasar; in the Sinim's Dominions (further included the Dharwad District, and Manawadi, in the Sinim's Dominions of Cortice, and Patisdad and Admin in the Kaldagi District; and includes the otherwise month, District, Taidawadi, and Manawadili, in the Kaldagi District. Still further to the bottle, it purchably included foreigns itself; but the inscriptions as yet available do not suffice to define its extens in that direction and to the north-west. In the nonth-west corner, again, it included thanwain to North Karma, and Hingal in the Dharwad District, and was bounded thanwain to North Karma, and Hingal in the Dharwad District, and the coast. To the morth of Hangal, the Palacepe or Hall Treelye Unitared, the Venegrims or line Konham, and which lay between Manad, Remarad, and Balanimy, and the coast. To the morth of Hangal, the Palacepe or Hall Treelye Unitared dispose of the Western Ghenta and being bounded in the west infinitely by the Konham, to have been breated rather as op-security discounts of the Konham, to have formed part of Kontala, but, tying along the infinite dispose of the Western Ghenta and being bounded in the west infinitely by the Konham, to have been breated rather as op-security discounts of the Rankara Itself. The principal divisions of Kontala were the langue Teached Bereit Three-bumbled, Kundal Seventy, Ragaings Serventy, and Indicated Incurrenced and Administration of the Carbon for the Carbon for the Carbon formed and the Carbon for the Carbon formed and the Carbon for the Car The Western Chalokyas are constantly described emphasically as the 'hords of

Ankakara, was still governing the Eisukad, Banarase, and Santalige districts; the Kharopitan plates, dated Saka 930 (a.D. 1008-9), the Kitaka sementeure, and containing a grant of his feedlatory, Rahmraja, of the southern branch of the Soltharns of the Konkun; and an inscription at Manawalli near Bankapur, dated somewhat later in the same year. The exact termination of his reign is not known; but we may adopt Sir Walter Elliot's opinion that it ended in about Saka 930 (s. o. 1008-9), the Kilaka sumrulsaro.

The next name in the list is that of Damvarmi, the younger brother of Satyasraya II. All that we know about him is that his wife was Bhagyavati or Bhagaladevi. As there are no inscriptions of his time, and as his many is omitted in some of the later inscriptions, it is probable that he did not actually neign.

The accoul successor of Sasyawaya II, in about Saka 930 (a.p. 1008-0), the Kilaka comenteers, appears to have been Vikrama or Vikramaditys V., also called Tribbuvanamalls 1, the eldest son of Dasavarma. Of his time we have three inscriptions,3 -one at Sudi in the Dharwad District, dated Saka 932 (a.z. 1016-1), the Sadharana concenteres; one at After to the Gadag Taluka in the same District, and of the same year, while his foundatory, Iriva-Nolambadhiraja, also called Ghadiya-Ankakara or Gadiya-Ankakara, was governing the Nelambaradi Thirty-two-thousand in Majaur, the Kengere Two-hundred, the Ballakundi Three-hundred, the Kukkanur Thirty, and five towns in the Masavadi country; and one at Galagnath in the same District, dated Saka 933 (a.t. 1011-2), the Varodinkrit amouttace. The termination of his reign is put by Sir Walter Elliot in about Saka 940 (An. 1018-9), the Kalayukti samrafsara.

The next name in the list is that of Ayyams II., the younger brother of Vikramaditya V. We have, however, no records of him; and he does not appear to have really reigned.

The actual successor of Vikramaditya V., in about Saka 940 (a.b. 1018-9), the Kalayukti someolearn, was his roungest beather, Jayasimha III., who also bore the titles of Jagadekamalla L and Vallabhanarendra. His wife was Suggaladovi. Of his time we have the Miraj copper-plate grant, and some twenty-four stone-tablets, ranging from Saka 910 (a.t. 1018-9) the Kalayukti summateurs, to Saka 364 (a.n. 1042-3) the Chitrabhann samvateura, -at Balagamve and Talgund in Maisur; at Kalyan, Havanige, Benkankend, and other places, in the Dharwad District; at Huli in the Belgamu District; at Arasibidi, Belor, Bhairanmatti, and other places more to the north, in the Kaladge District; and at Alawandi in the Nisam's Dominions. In several of them he is spoken of as defeating the Chola king. But no details are given, except in the Mirry plates, which state that the great recorded in

Daner armi.

Vikramalitys V.

Ayyum II.

Akkaderi, and Jayasimha III.

¹ Jane, Ho. Re. R. An. Sec., Vol. I., p. 200.
2 Montrue Approach of Librarius and Science, Vol. VII., p. 196.
5 Edited Aft. California, Vol. I., pp. 57 to 40.
6 Edited Aft. California, Vol. I., pp. 41 to 74: P. S. and O. C. Fare-jellous, Nov. 70, 88, 190, 151, 150, and 215: Jud. Atol., Vol. IV., p. 273, and Vol. V., p. 16: and succeptance california by appeals, so yet appellment. From this time the consciptions become too conservants give the details of all of them in this paper.

them was made by him in Saka 046 (Ap. 1024-5), the Rakiffishi same alsors, at his victorious comp, which, after warring against the mighty Chola, the lord of the city of Chandramile, and after scizing the possessions of the lords of the seven Konkanas, was located near the city of Kollapura, the modern Kolhapur, for the purpose of conquering the northern country. His principal feudatories and officials were the Mahamandalayour Kundamaram, of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 941 (a.n. 1019-20) was governing the Banavasa Twelve-thousand, the Santalign Thousand, and the Hayve Five-handred, up to the borders of the western ocean, at the capital of Balipura or Balagramye; the Dandanayaka Barundeva, who in Saka 946 (4.0, 1021-b) was governing the Taddevidi Thousand, the Belvola Three-handred, and the Poligoro Three-hundred; the Maldmandulescaras Sevyn and Nagaditya, of the Sinda family, who in Saka 255 (A.B. 1933-4) were governing the Bagadage country; the Mehimandalamara Mayuravarma 11., of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 950 (a.n. 1034-5), and Saka 960, was governing the Panungal or Hangal Five-hundred; and Nolumba-Pallara-Bommanayya or Bammanayya, who in Saka 962 (a.o. 104641) and Saka 964 was governing five towns in the Masavadi One-hundredand-facty. Also, the Belar inscription of Saka 944 (a.v 1022-3) shows that his older autor Akradevi was entrusted with the government of the Kisukad Seventy. The Balagamya inscriptions of Sako 941 (s.p. 1019-20) and Saka 957 give that place, under its ancient name of Balligave or Halipura, as his capital. Also, the Bhairannatti inscription of Saka 955 (s.c. 1035-1) gives as his capital Kollipske, a place which I cannot as yet find in the maps; and the second Balagumve inscription, and one at Alawandi of the same date, give as another capital, Pottalakure,3 which also I cannot on yet find in the maps,

the subject of which is how Perma-Distinguys, the girs of Suggified right wif it has a being being a coupled by Krimbie or John our body of Body of the But Saive or Linguist religion. The same steep to a time in the Chambie of Frence, LVII., 10, who a says that angul, the wip of the J. Sairt I sage that the J. Sairt I sage that the J. Sairt I said the J. Sairt I s forming a surplint in a hot man a freezements of the chambralistic or manustrous, the

I it should, however, he a very well known place, being the alightly differently spalt Kollipaki which is membered in the Aripackharanidest, L. 53 to 60, as the birthplace of Remirosa. Remirbanya, or Reversproblem. According to the posses, Remirosa was here from these or Baye at Kollipaki, into which to was alcorded open, when he had beyonder a son manual fluidramaniovara and had intinted him and green him the office of pure. In his introduction to his collibra of the Rajes inapposite. Gangaidhir Madwales are Tremanistation that Benduras was one of the Paracherogue of five proceptors who established the Lineavan religious, and that he founded a newhole religious college at Kullipaki and gave the periodificies or positificity of the his son Rudinamaniovara positions and gave the periodificies or positification of the Rajes and Rudinamaniovara at learning and the contact of the language, a translation of the Rajes and because the positification of finite entire of positific of it;—that in Chikkerirudaya a lineage was been the positification of the Danague was to established in Chikkerirudaya, who because the positification of the Danague was to a table and in Chikkerirudaya a lineage was been the positification of the Danague was the above a positification of the Danague was the position of the Danague was the position of the Danague and the Danague of the Danague and the subject of the Birosa Position, days.

Thus, again, should be a very wall known place, being the nightly differently spalt Bestalakor of the Birosa Position, days, Ll., in which it is undefined a contained as your language of the subject of whether here to be a large and twenty the meanual data with the contained as your large the subject of whether here the position and the subject of the Birosa Position, days, Ll., in which it is undefined to the large the large translation of the Birosa Position, days, Ll., in which it is a large to be a large to the large translation of the large translation of the Birosa Position and the subject of the larg

Somma varia L.

Jaya imla III, was succeeded, in or about Saka 961 (A.B. 1942-3) the Chitribhana sameutsura, by his sun Somesvara L, also called Trailokyamulla I and A'havamalla II. Of his time we have some forty inscriptions, ranging from Saka 966 (a.o. 1942-3), the Tarama anomateura, to Saka 990 (A.B. 1068-9), the Kilaka camenteura, -at Talgand, Balagámvo, and Dávangaro, in Maisur; at Banawási in North Kanara; at Nilgund, A'dur, Ingalyondi, and other places, in the Dharwad District; at Saundatti in the Belgaum District; at Arasibult and Dever, in the Kalasigo District; and at Talakal, Kembhavi, and other places in the Nizter's Dominions. His wives were Bachaladevi, Chandalakabbe or Chandrikadovi, and Mailabalovi. His principal fendatories and officials were, the Mahimundalesvara Maydray rma Il., of the family of the Kadambas of lismwast and Hangal, who in Saka 966 (a.n. 1044-5) was governing the Panungal Five-hundred; the Makamandalescura Chavandaraya, of the same family, who in Saka 967 (a.n. 1045-6) and Saka 981 (a.n. 1062-3) was governing the Banarase Twelve-thousand at his capital of Balligave or Balaganave; the Mahasamuntus Kartavirya L and Anks, of the Ratta family, the latter of whom in Saka 971 (a.r. 1049-50), was governing at Sugandhuvarti in the Kundi Threethousand; and the Mahamandulesvara Kirttivarina II., of the family of the Kadamhas of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 990 (am. 1008-9) was governing the Bonavasa Twelve-thousand. Also his aunt, Akkadovi, continued in authority during his reign; for, in one of the Arasibidi inscriptions, of Saka 969 (a.c. 1017-8), we find her laying stege to the fort of Gokage, which can only be Gokak in the Belgaum District, probably to quell some local insurrection. Also we find that in Saka 975 (a.n. 1053-4) his wife Mullaladevi, who is called the piriy-arms, or 'chief queen', was entrasted with the government of the Banavase Twelve-thousand; that in Saka 971 (Ab. 1049-50) and Saka 975 his eldest son Somesvara II., also called Gangapermanadi' - Bhuyanaikavira, was governing the Belvola Three-hundred and the Puligere Three-hundred, and that in Saka 977 (s.p. 1955-6) his second sen Gangapermámdi-Vikrona, or Vikramáditya VI., was governing the Gangavádi Nmety six-thousand in Marsur and the Bamevise Twolve-thousand, with Harricouri, of the family of the Kadaralas of Panawisi and Hangal, as his subordinate in charge of the latter district." It is

samed him to compare, and induced her implant to become a greatesten. The Chan-missioner-Pointer calls Dunings a Rallala, i.e. a Hoysala 2 but this is existently a mistake. Lemmy, is a corruption of Jayasamla; and the coincidence of the other same of Suggala or Suggaladors, and Handakers, anowa consistence of the other remove of Suggaladors, and Handakers, anowa consistency that the story radily refer to the Western Chilintyn hing Jayasamla III., whose wife was Suggaladors, and once of whose apitals can Pottalakers.

1 Effect MS Calle by, Vol. 1, pp. 77 to 195 ; P. 3, and 9. 4. Insertation, New Pt. 136, 166, 167, 168, and 216; P. 4 Ant., Vol. 1V., p. 170; and appaintabled inscriptions.

2 International Science of the Superscant II. and Vikromadiltyn VI., indicates that their methor was of the Only Superscant II. and Vikromadiltyn VI., indicates that their methor was of the United Superscant III. The matter of Jayasalada IV., on the other hand, must have been a Pullata princess.

other hand, must have been a Pallara princess.

* I. S. A. C. Vol. IV., p. 203.—In this marrotten, in addition to being called Componentually, Vibramaditys VI. has the other Gauge titles of Satyawakya K. Michaeleurus Dharmanaharah Bahirta, Kutalih-puravar-arusa, Nandagiri-catha, Malayay mire to ahama, Padmicali-labilia-compressida, Canga Kestingjudha, and Nanora-change.—Ha must attlejateme have been very young and the government of the two provinces or question probably was actually carried on by his mother in his name.

in the time of this king, and in Saka 975 (4.p. 1058-4), that we first find Kalvána mentioned as a Western Chalukya capital. How the miniake arose, I do not know; but it is not an uncommon thing to find the Early and Western Chalakyas called "the Chalakyas of Kalyampura.' This is making but a complete error. Kalyana is nowhere mentioned in the Early and Western Chalakya in criptions; and, oven if it existed as a city at that time, it cortainly was not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it is the one that I have just pointed out; and it was probably not long, if at all, before Saka 975 that it fell into the hands of the Western Challekyas, who were then in the course of reconquering the ancient dominious of their ancestors towards the purtle. We find, from an inscription of his aldest son and successor, that in the time of Somesvaru I. the Chola king made an incursion into the Western Chalakyo dominious. He invaded the Balvole Three-hundred and burnt many temples there, and then proceeded to Paligore, or Lakshine war, and destroyed the Jain temples which had been built by Permishranga. This incursion was probably by way of retaliation for the defeat which he himself had experienced at the hands of days into III. The success of the Cholas, however, did not last long. Somewars I. repulsed them, and drove them back northwards, and the lander of the Cholas lost his life in a battle which was fought apparently at the city of Kakkaragond, on the bank of the Tungabhadra; Sir Walter Elliot identifies this place with Kakurguili, a small village on the south bank of the river, between Harihar and Davangers. This victory over the Cholas is also referred to in one of the inscriptions of Somewars I. himself," which records that, -having conquered the region of the south, and having defeated the Chole king, on the occasion of an oclipse of the moon on Monday the day of the full-moon of the month Magha of Saka 981 (a.p. 1059-60), the Vikari somethern, while he was encumped at Puliyapaina in the Siddhavadi country, he gave the village of Sivanur, in the Kisukad Seventy, by a copper-plate grant, to Somesvarapandite, the pricet of the god Nagesvara of the abrine of the god Nagarosvara at the capital of Sundi. This conquest of the Cholas is recorded also in the Vikramdahuderpenarita of Billians, a which states that Somewarn L penatrated as far as Kanchi itself, stormed it, and drove its ruler into the jungles. The same chronicle also states that he stormed Dhard, the capital

I fad. Ast. Vol. VIII., p. 105.

I Ellint MS. Collection. Vol. I., p. 218.—The date of this immerptant is Salas 203 (a.e. 1973-72), the Virebillist americance,—the date being expressed by the marke pass or the 3 qualities, inboths or the 0 units, and resulting expressed by the marke past,—the order of which is to be inverted at reading them or, according to the rule safetants arrange patch. This is the earliest instance known to one of a date being them expressed by manuscipal worlds.

Elline MS. Collection, Vol. L., p. 144.

I has written as in the copy. But Mr. Rues (Mysore Interprisions, p. 1877) adapte the form of Poliparpattana, and identifies it with the modern Bullyur in the Chitafiloug District. He also, as well as the Welter Ellint identifies 27 — a with the modern Stragar, near Rankapur in the District. But Strengt cannot in that direction at all. It is, perhaps, the modern Security of the maps, shout three industments of Radium; this, at any rate, is the rangebourhood in which it is to be looked for. If is to be looked for. # L. 114 to 117.

of the Pramaras in Malays, from which king Bhojs had to flee; I that he utterly destroyed the power of Karna, king of Dahala, i.e. Kama, the son of Gaugeya, of the family of the Kalachuris of Tripura or Tewar; and that he beautified Kalyana so that it surpassed in splendour all the other cities of the earth. In the genealogy at page 17 above, I have given the names of three sens of Somesvara I.,—ris. Somesvara II., Vikramaditya VI., and Jayasimha IV. The Davangere inscription of Saka 988 (a. b. 1066-7), the Parahbaya samuelsave, purports to give the name of a fourth con, the Mahardjo Vishmivardhana-Vijayaditya,also called A havamailana-Ankakara, and Saharamalla, - who was then governing the Nolambavadi Thirty-iwe-thousand in Mahur, and by whose Dandonigaka and Mahdeaudhicigrahi Devapayya the grants recorded in the inscription were made. There is no reason for refusing to accept this inscription as grounds; and it certainly spanks of Vishuuvardhana-Vijayadisyn us the sou! of Somusvara I. But he is mentioned in no other inscription as yet known. Now, the name of Vijavaditya does occur once in this family, in the seventh century A. D., in the case of the son of Vicayaditya : but it is not repeated after that among the Western Chalakyas and Chalakyas, though, in later times, it was the name of several mumbers of the Eastern Branch. Again, Vishmuvardhana was a frequent enough name among the Eastern Chalakvas. but does not open once in the Western Branch, except in the case of Vishauvardhana I., the younger brother of Puliked II., who separated from the Western Chalukyas and founded the Eastern Branch; and it is a name that would not be at all likely to be chosen for any member of the Western Children dynasir, which made no partivardhana-Vijayaditya had the title of Panjimundulespara, or bord of the province of Vengi, which, as is well known, was the hereditary territory of the Eastern Chalakyas and their Chola successors. That Vishnuvardhana-Vijayaditya was a person of considerable rank and position, is shown by his being called a Mahasaja,—by his having so high a minister as a Mahasandhi-nigrahi,—and by his being in charge of so large a province as the Nolambaysdi Thirty-two-thousand. And, that he was of Chalukya extraction, is shown by his also having in this inscription the title of Chilakya-minikya, or 'the ruby of the Chilakyas.' But I am disposed to consider that he was not really the son of Somewara I., but,-being a connection of his through the female line, in the next dogs of descent after him, in the family of the Chela mecessors of the Eastern Chalukyas; and being raised by him to a position of great anthurity, in fact to that of vicurey of a large province,-he was simply called the son of Somesvers I. through

Vislanurar Banca-Vijayaditya

^{\$ 1., 91} as 06. This is probably the fileds, who is referred to in also the time of Japannias III. (Ind. Ant., Vol. V., p. 17). L, 101, 103,

I. 197., 165.
 See Consul Commingham's According of Process, Vol. IX., pp. 38 and 107.
 Furnamediation for its, II., 1 to 25.
 P. R. and G. C. Jacrepthon, No. 136.
 The mandred, I. E. H may be noted, however, that the inscription does not make one of any each approximant as it are process, born to him.

courtesy. I have, therefore, not given him a place in the Western Chilakya genealogy.

Somerrara IL

Somewara I, was succeeded, in or about Suka 200 (A.D. 1008-9), the Kilaka amerature, by his eldest son, Somewara II., also called Bluvanaikamalla, who reigned up to Saka 997 (A.B. 1075-6), the Rakshasa samealsara. Of his time we have some twenty inscriptions, ranging from Saka 991 (a.p. 1069-70), the Saumya semestara, to Saka 997 (a.p. 1075-76), the Raksham ementary, -at Balanamye, Kuppatur, and A'micatti, in Maisur, at Sudi, Scratur, Gawarawad, Kallukeri, and Gudugudi, in the Dharwad District; at Hali, Kadarawalli, and Saundatti, in the Belgaum District; at Arasibah and Bijapur in the Kuladgi District; and at Aptaratani in the Nizam's Dominions. His principal feudatories and officials were,-Lakshmarnen, who in Saka 193 (A.t. 1071-72) was governing the Belvola Three-hundred and the Paligere Three-hundred, and who repaired the Jain temples which the Choles had destroyed in the reign of Sommyara L. 1 Udayaditya, of the Ganga family, who in Saka 993 was governing at the city of Bankaruon, and in Saka 997 (A.n. 1075-76) was governing the Banavass Twelve-thousand, the Santalize Thousand, the Mandali Thousand, and the Eighteen Agraharus; the Dandanhyuku Nakimnyyn, who in Saka 996 (s.n. 1074-75) was governing the Paddevadi Thousand; and the Mahamoudalossara Karsavirya II., of the Ratta family, who was governing at Sagandhavarti. The principal capital of Someavara II, seems to have been Kalrána, His reign was a short one and apparently of no importance, for his inscriptions contain no historical information, except that Udayaditya is said to have conquered for him the Chern, Chola, Pandya, and Pallava kings, and others who dwelt on his frontiers, and to have levied tribute from them. In the end he appears to have aliensted the affections of his subjects, by tyranny or by neglect, and thus to have led to his dethronoment by his younger brother Vikramaditya VI., who by the strength of his own arm seized upon the recent severeignty of Bhuvannikamalla."

Vikramalitya VI.

Vibramaditya VI., -who was more commonly called Tribhuyamamalla II., and who also bore the names of Permadi, Kalivikrama,

I This is a very expansion custom in the Kanserse country. When a witness in Court speaks of such and such a min as being his son or his limiter, it is ulways necessary, if the point is at all relevant, to make him explain whether his manne, in the first case, his oven som, his brother's wen, or the second a district relative or the same degree of descent with binwelf, and, in the second case, his over fither's son, his ancies son, or the second addition relative in the same degree of descent with his difficity. onches seen, or the som of a distant relative in the some degree of descent with infathing a new scile some other relationships about 18 the inscriptions we have an instance of this in P. S. and O. C. Inscriptions, No. 180, where Jayakers II., of the Kallambers of Can, is called the ables irrather top-algorithm it. L. 20 of Jayakers. A conservated in a called the years a landary perg despent; I. 27 of Jayaker. A conservated processor is extract expression is used in L. 19 of the inscription, see that Jayaker. A conservated to be the years in the P. 19 of the inscription, see that Jayaker. II. and dependence were really material consists, being the some of two sisters, Chattaladeri and Hijaladeri.

I filled Mc. Collection, Vol. L. pp. 199 to 250; and P. S. and G.C. Inscriptions, Res. 22, 159, 460, 164, and 162.

^{*} The Eighteen Agrahious appear to have love, not a collection of eighteen contiguous boundary, but registern house of importance continued over the eastern parts of the kingdom. Hafe, in the Reignum District, was one of them; and perhaps Dumital in the District was according.

*Ellist MS, Collection, Vol. 1., pp. 370 and 412.

Vikramarka and Vikramanka,—ascended the throne on Monday the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the month Philipuna of Saka 297 (A.D. 1078-N), the Raksham sameutsara, and reigned till Saka 1048 (a.n. 1126-7), the Parabhava samueltered. Ong of the first acts of his roign was to abelish the use of the original Saka era, and to superands it by a new era established in his own name. As the inscriptions say, "Having said," Why should the glory of the kings Vikramaditya and Nanda be a hindrance any longer ?' he, with a loudly uttered command, abolished that (era) which has the name of Saka, and made that (era) which has the Chalukya figures ?" -and again, "Having slain all the hostile kings, by his amplitude and alone, Tribhuvanamalla, the king Chalukya-Vikramaditya, became the favourite of the world. Having rubbed out the brilliant Sakasarsha, he, the impetuous one, the most liberal man in the world, who delighted in religion, published his name throughout the world under the form of the Vikramakala," Thave not found any instance of this era having been adopted by the kings of other dynastics; but usarly all the inscriptions of his own time, and a few of his successors, are dated in the Chalakva-Vikramakala or Chalakya-Vikramavarsha, thus established by him. which communeed from the date of his coronation as given above. And, in determining the chronological order of his inscriptions, it must be borne in mind that, as the result of the initial date of this ora being so close to the initial date of the years of the Saka era, the sameateness of the sixty-years cycle were made to commence and end with the years of his era, instead of with the years of the Saka era as lad been the case up to then. Of his time there are already known to exist nearly two handred inscriptions. containing an engrance amount of materials which still remain to be properly digested and arranged.2 And, being scattered over the northern parts of Massar, the eastern parts of North Kanara, the whole of the Dharwad, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts, and the western and north-western parts of the Nixam's Dominieus, they show very clearly the large and universal extent of his kingdom and away in this part of the country. Also General Canningham has found one of his inscriptions on an elaborately sculptured pillar at Sitabuldi near Nagpur in the Central Provinces. It is dated Saka 1009 (x.p. 1087-8); and another of his inscriptions tells us that in Saka 1020 (s.o. 1098-99) he was still in the north and was then on the banks of the Narmada. One of the most interesting of his inscriptions is the Buddhist tablet at Dambal,1 which records grants made to a vision of Buddha and a risking of A cys-Tacadovi at that town, in Saks 1017 (a.p. 1095-6), and which thus shows that the Buddhist religion still held a place in the Kamaresa country as late as the end of the eleventh century a.p. He indulged in a pretty considerable plurality of wive; I have found the names of the following seven mentioned, -Malaladevi or Malikaram, the daughter of the Sanabhoga or hereditary village-

III.

Ind. Ast., Vol. VIII., pp. 189 and 186.
 Elliet MS. Collection, Vol. I., pp. 225 to 572; P. S. and O. C. Interpretate. Non-Sep. 38, 199, 193, 198, 113, 135, 165 to 177, 217, and 212; and unpublished interpretations.

Milled MK, Calbridge, Vol. 1, p. 92
And Ant., Vol. X., pp. 185 and 272.

^{± 767—7}

accountant, Rayauma of Yelawatti; Savaladevi, the daughter of Jogamarana or Jogamarasa and Thradevi of the Saryavamsa; Chandaladevi, the mother of Javakarna; Jakkaladevi; Malleyamadevi or Malayamatidevi; Lakshmadovi, who in Saka 1017 (a.m. 1095-95), was governing at Dharmapura or Dharmavolal, the modern Dambal in the Dharwad District; and Engaladevi. Of those, Chandaladovi, also called Chandralekha, was the daughter of one of the Silahara Mahomandalescaras of Kolbapur; and one of his wives was a daughter of the Chain king.2 The foundation of his power, and of his popularity with his subjects which led to his so easily usurping the sovereignty from his elder brother, appears to have been laid in the time of his father Someswara I., when he was invested with the authority of vicercy at Banawasi, as we have already soon; and whom he was also employed to command many successful expeditions, in which he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas, and plundered Kannhi, -to have lent his assistance to the king of Malava, who sought his aid to regain his kingdom, and to have carried his arms as far north as Gauda and Kamarapa, -to have attacked the king of Simhale or Coylon,-to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malaya hills,-to have slain the king of Kerala,-and to have conquered the cities of Gangakunda, Vengu, and Chakuakota or Chakragotta.* His first idea seems to have been to leave his alder brother Somesvara II. in possession of part of the kingdom at Kalyana, and to have set up an independency of his own at Banawasa; and it was probably with the object of strongthening his kands in that direction, that he gave his daughter Mailaladevi in marriage to Jayakesi II., of the family of the Kudambas of Gon. Subsequent events, however, interfered with this plan. A rebellion occurred in the Chola dominions, in the course of which his brother-in-law was killed, and Rajigs, the king of Vengi, took possession of Kanchi. Vikraméditya marched to the south to meet Rajiga, and Somesvara II. followed with another army, promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending secretly to play the traiter. A lattle ensued, in which Rajiga fled and Somesvara was taken prisoner, and Vikramiditya VI. then proclaimed himself monarch of all the Western Chálakya dominions. 4 His long reign was a fairly peaceful one, except that his younger brother Jayasimlm IV., whom he had made his vicercy at Benawasi, created a rebellion, and, winning over many of the local chieftains, advanced as far as the river Krishna i but a battle was fought, in which Javanimha was made captive, and the insurrection was easily crushed. The chief capital of Vikramaditya VI. was Kalyana; but he had also a capital at Etagiri, the modern Yatagiri in the western parts of the Nizam's Dominious; and he also either built or greatly enlarged Arasibidi in the Kaladgi District, and made it another of his capitals under the name of Vikramapura. The most important of his feudatories and officials were, - the Mahimandulemard

^{*} Elliet MS, Collection, Vol. 1., pp. 276, 269, 259, 344, 252, 306, 416, 412, 445, 451, 491, 537, and 514

^{* /}a., Intrud. p. Bi

⁷ Fujermental enterocheries, V. 70. 2 /s., Introd., p. Josev, Bo. Br. R. Ao. Soc., Vol. IX., p. 232.

9 Figure and subsenctorrite, (atrod., pp. 32 to 37. 4 /d. - Ind., Ant., Vol. IX., p. 50; Lat. 10, 40 K., Long, 77 10 K. 4 AL. pp. 12, 42.

Kirttivarana II., of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 998 (a.p. 1078-77) and Saka 999 was governing the Banavaso Twelve-thousand; the Makapradhina and Dandaniyaka Barmadaya, who in Saka 999 (a.p. 1077-78) was governing the Banavaso Twelve-thousand and the Eighteen Agra-Lieus; the Mahamandalescare Santivarma II., of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 1010 (a. p. 1088-89) was governing the Banavasa Twelve-thousand and the Panungal Fivehundred; the Mahimandulescara Tallapa II., of the same family, who in Edka 1021 (a. n. 1029-1100), Saka 1030, and Saka 1037, was governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand and the Panungal Five-hundred; the Makomandalescaras Kanna II., Sana II., and Kartavirya II, of the Ratta family, who were governing at Sugandhavarti; the Mahajaudhana and Dandaniyaka Anantapala, who in Saka 1025 (a.n. 1103-4) was governing the Belvola Three-hundred, the Paligore Three-hundred, and the Banavasa Twelve-thousand; the Mahapradhana, Damianayaka, and Manerergade or chamburlain, Govinds, who in Saka 103d (s.a. 1114-15) was governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand and the Santalige Thousand; Tribbuvanamalla-Pandyadeva, who in Saka 1043 (a.e. 1121-12) was governing the Nonambavadi Thirty-two-thousand in Maisner and the Makasundules. sure A'chugi II., of the Sinda family of Erambarage, who in Saka 1044 (s.n. 1122-3) was governing the Kieukid Seventy, the Kolavádi Threehundred, the Ragadage Seventy, and the Nareyangal Twelve. In the time of A'chugi II., there was an invasion of the Western Chalukya kingdom by the Hoysalas, who were growing into power under Vishnavardhana; but it was successfully resisted by A'chagi, who is said also to have fought with and put to light the Pandyas, to have taken and burnt Gove or Goa, and to have seized upon the Konkana. The Silaharas of Kolhapur, also, appear to have given some trouble about this time; as A'chugi II, is described as swallowing up and then vomiting forth a certain Bhoja who had invided his country and who must be the first of that name in the Silahaw family. Vikramaditys VL censed to reign, as I have said, in Saks, 1048 (a.n. 1126-7), by which time he must have been of a good old age; but he does not seem to have died for some little while after that, as there is an inscription of Saks 1054 (a.e. 1132-3), the preamble of which speaks of him as if he was then still alive.

Jayasimha IV, was, as we have seen, his chier brother's viceroy at Banawasi; but he does not seem to have survived Vikramasitya VI., and he certainly did not ascend the Western Chalukya throne. He is not often mentioned in the lescriptions. But one at Anantpur in Malsure records that in Saks 1001 (a.p. 1079-80), the Suddharthi semestrary, he was governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand; and another at lakkhmeswar records that in Saks 1003 (a.p. 1081-2), the Durmati semestrary, he was governing the same province, and also the Santalige Thousand, the Kandur Thousand, the Poligere Three-hundred, and the Belvola Three-hundred. In these two inscriptions he is called the Yavaraja, and has the titles of Annana.

Jayanimha IV:

¹ fad, Aut., Vol. VIII., p 193

² Mysery Inscriptions, p. 205.

Anisakira, Trailokyamalla II., Vira-Nolamba, and Pallava-Permanadi. In both of them he is called Challakya-chadamani, or 'the crestiowel of the Challakyas'. But he is also said to be Pallaviannya, or 'of Pallava descent'; and this, together with his titles of Vira-Nolamba and Pallava-Permanadi, shows that his mother was a Pallava princess, and that consequently he was only the half-brother of Somesvara II. and Vikramaditya VI.

Jayakarna-

So also Jayakarna, who appears to have been the senior son of Vikramaditya VI., in virtue of his mother's rank as agreenablehic or 'chief queen,' if not by actual priority of birth, seems, from the Ratia inscriptions and others, to have been entrusted with the authority of vicercy in the north-west parts of his father's dominions; but there is no subsequent numtion of him, and he must have died before his father.

Sommer tarm LLTc.

The actual successor of Vikramaditya VI., therefore, was his second on Somssyara III., also called Bhulokamalla and Sarvajuachakravarti. He ascended the throne in Saka 1048 (s.n. 1126-7), the Parabhava semesteres, and reigned till Saka 1060 (a.s. IISS-9), the Kalayukti sameaterra. Of his time we have about twenty issoriptions,-at Balagainvo and Davangero in Maisur; at Abbalar, Hire-Kerur, Bankapar, and other places in the Dharwald District; at Chikned in the Kaladgi District; and at Gobbur, Hire-Muddanur, and Nimbarigi in the Nizam's Deminions. None of them record any campaigns made by him, and his reign seems in fact to have been a very tranquil one. His capital, throughout the whole of it, was Kalyana. His principal femilatories and officials wore,-the Mahamandalesvara Permadi, of the Kalachari family, who in Saka 1050 (a.n. 1128-9) was governing the Taddoradi country; the Mahaman-lalescara Javakesi II., of the family of the Kadambaa of Goa, who, about Saka 1050 (a.e. 1128-9), was governing the Konkans Nine-hundred, the Palaxigo or Halai Twelve-thousand, and the Venngrama or Belgama Seventy; the Makamunialerrary Mayuravarma III., of the family of the Kalemban of Banawasi and Hangal, who in Saka 1053 (a.o. 1131-2) was governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand, the Santaligo Thousand, and the Panungal Five-hundred; Tailapa II., of the same family. who in Saka 1057 (a.o. 1135-6) was governing the Banavaso Twelve-thousand, the Panungal Five-hundred, and the Paligers Three-hundred; the Dandandyaka Mahadaya, who in Saka 1000 (s.p. 1138-0) was governing at his capital of Puligaro; and Virapandyndeva, who about the same time was governing the Nonambayadi Thirty-two-thousand, from his residence at the hill-fort of Uchchangidavga.

Jagaciakamalla II.

Somesvara III. was succeeded, in Saka 1060 (a.c. 1188-9), the Kalayukti suscentaria, by his aldest son, whose real name does not appear in any of the inscriptions, and who is known only by his title of Jagadekamalla II. We have some forty-five inscriptions of his time,—at Balagamve, Harihar, and other places in Malauv; at Hire-Kerur, Balaballi, and other places in the Dharwad District;

J. Ellint M.F. College, Vol. L. pp. 879 to 787; and P. S. and G. C. In September, Nos. 189, 178, and 179.

at Badami, Natwatwad, and other places in the Kaladgi District; at Rayabag in the Kolhapur State; and at Kukkanur, Raichur, and other places in the Nizam's Dominions.5 Kalyana was his chief capital throughout his reign; but in Saka 1070 (a.s. 1148-9) he appears to have had also a minor capital at Kadalipum in the Kondarate Seventy, which district was on the Dharwad and North Kanara frontiers, near Hangal.2 His principal fondatories and officials were, -the Dandaniquen Bommanayya, who in Saka 1065 (a.p. 1142-4) was governing the Banayase Twelvo-thousand; the Mahimondalescare Kartavirya III., of the Ratta family, who in the same year was governing the Kundi Three-thousand; the Mahamandalemara Permatit L. also called dagadekumalla-Permadi, of the Sinda family, who in Saka 1000 (a.v. 1144-5) was governing the Kisukad Seventy, the Bagadage Seventy, the Kelavadi Three-hundred, and the Nareyangal Twelve; the Dandanayoko Kesiraja or Kesimayya, who in Saka 1050 (A.D. 1147-8) was governing the Belvola Three-hundred, the Palsaige Twelve-thousand, and the Panungal Five-hundred; and Jagathleva, of the family of the Santara kings of Pombachchapura or the modern Hombucha or Hamelia in the Nagar District in Maisire." It also appears that Bijjana or Bijjala, of the Kalachuri family, in subordination to whom Vijayapandyadova was entrusted with the government of the Nomumbayach Thirty-two-thousand, was a contemporary of his; but whether in was then an independent chieftain, or was a fondatory of Jagadekamalla, in not clear. He neems, therefore, to have presty well held together the dominions that had come down to him. But, at The same time, not altogether without opposition. For the Sinds inscriptions show that in his reign there was another invasion from the south by the Hoyada kings, under Bittiga or Vishnuvardham, they were, however, repulsed by Permadi I., who pursued Vishnovardham to his capital of Dhornsamultra and besieged him there, and also captured his city of Belspura. Also the Kadambas of Gen gave some trouble; but they, again, were successfully met by Permidi I.

Jagadekamalla was succeeded, in Saka 1072 (A.n. 1150-1), the Piamoda samualsara, by his younger brother Talla III., also called No. Bi-Taila II., and Trailokyaumlla III. His inscriptions, of which we have only eleven, are to be found at Balagamve, Blideangi, and Haribar in Massar; at Pura, Hamsabhavi, and Haveri, in the Dharwaid District; at Pattadakal in the Kaladge District; and at

Elliot MS, Collection, Vol. L. pp. 750 to 856; and P. A. and O.-C. Incolp-

Taila III.

^{**} Rings MS. Collection, Vol. I., pp. 150 to 350; and F. a. and Oct. Fairly. No. 44, 119, 140, and 180.

** Kanjahpura is mentioned in an inscription at Paleballi in the Haugal Tabula (Effect MS Collection, Vol. I., p. 825); and must be Patheballi itself. Baleballi, the cillage of plantaine, would be crudered in Sanakrit by Kanfalpura. And it is an rendered in the case of Patheballi, near Homme in the Maluders, or foll country, at which, Mr. Estal area (Nedportrent's Country Pressly, Intend., pp. 21rilli, twiff, and Ixia.), at the gara's throne of the present Revananddia, the discipledia mulant of the Revanaprables of Revisitables and the Revanaprables of Revisitables.

^{*} Jagachiera's mother was Hijaladavi, whose rister, Chattaladavi, was nurried to Visayaditya L of the Enthly of the Kadasalms of Goa. In his early years he seems to have been lede in check by the Boyesta kings Ballala L and Vishnuvacellasm. But have been lede in the afterwants, in Saisa 1971 (a.z. 1149-50), geoming at Satu, which Mr. Rhe thinks was in Kanara (Mpsers Surrigious, p Isvoid) and coming to Balagtova and making a grant there (P. S. and O.-C. Inarrigious, No. 150), And he also, appearently as the feministery of Tails III., laid escay to Anumakoada, in the time of Profa, the father of Rudradevs (Inst. Amt., Vol. KL., p. 10).

Kukkanur, Kombhavi, and Harasur, in the Nixam's Dominions.1 His capital, at any rate up to Saka 1079 (a.o. 1157-8), was Kalyana. His inscriptions give very few historical details. They mention, as his principal fundatories and officials, -the Dandaniyaka Mahadeya, who, in Sakn 1974 (a.p. 1152-3), was governing the Paligore Threehundred and the Banavase Twelve-thousand; and the Mahamanda-Isevera Chavunda II., of the Sinds family, who up to Sake 1085 (A. R. 1173-4) was governing the usual Sinda territories. They also mention, as his commander-in-chief, the Makamandalesware Bijjala, of the Kalachuri family; and, as the Kalachuri inscriptions subsequently record that Bijjala destroyed all the Châlukya kings and acquired the whole of the Kuntala country, it is plain that he abased the trust reposed in him; and used his sovereign's own armies to deprive the latter of his kingdom. The date of this event is fixed, as lying somewhere between the day of the new-moon of the month Panshs of Saka 1083. (An 1161-2), the Visha computerro, and the same day in the following year, the Chitrabhann semesbara, -by two inscriptions at Balagamve and at Annigeri: in the former of them, Bijjaha still atylor himself only a Mohamundulesman ; while in the latter of thom, ha is invested with the usual regal titles of samustabhususaisraya, prithivicallabha, mahdrájádhírája, and paramesvara, and Amigori is called the rajadhání pattana or 'royal capital.' But Taila's downfall was not accomplished soluly by the Kalachneis, but was aided by an attack from another powerful king from the cast. An inscription at Anamkond near Worangal in the Nizam's Daminians, of the Kakatya or Kakatiya king Rudradaya, tella on that Rodradovu'e father, Prolaraja, " in an instant made exptivo in war the glorious Tailapadeva, the orgament of this Chillakyas, who was skilled in the practice of riding upon elephants, whose inmost thoughts were ever intent upon war, - and who was mounted upon an elephant which was like a cloud (in size); and then at once he, who was renowned in the rite of severing the threats of his (capties) enemies, let him go, from goodwill produced by his devotion. The same inscription records that Talla III. subsequently died in the times of Rudradeva; and, as it is dated on the thirteenth day of o bright fortnight of the month Magha of Saka 1084 (a.o. 1162-3), the Chitrablianu samenterra, subsequently to the everthrow of a certain king Bhima, who, on Taila's death, ventured to assume the sovereignty over a part, evidently the more eastern and northern portions, of his dominions, -it is plain that the death of Tails III. must have occurred some mouths before that,

Someovara IV,

The Western Chalakya power, however, was not yet entirely destroyed. After the death of Taila III., a period of interruption of the power of the dynasty ensued. As recorded in one of the inscriptions of his son and successor, Somesvara IV., also called Soma, Vira-Somesvara, and Tribhavanamalla III.,—the Chalakya dominions were meanwhile held by the Kalachuris. But in Saka

¹ Elliot MS, Collimina Vol. II., pp. 1 to 26; and P. S. and O.-C. Incorptions, Non. 120 and 181.

^{*} Elliet MS, Collection, Vol. II., p. 67; and P. S. and O. C., Inactipalent, So. 194.

² Elliot MS. Collection, Val. II. p. 72 + Ind. Ant., Vol. X., p. 9.

1104 (A.B. 1182-8), the Sublishrit sampoteors, -taking advantage of the fact that, owing to the religious dissensions between the Lingayate and the Juins at Kalyana, which they had made their capital, the power of the Kalachuria was rapidly waning, and in fact was already almost at an end, he succeeded in re-establishing for a short time longer the samblance of a Chalukya sovereignty. He owed his power, such as it was, to the influence and energy of his Dandanayaka Barmarasa, who in one of his inscriptions is called Chalakya-rajya-pralisthapaka, or the establisher of the Chalakya sovereignty. This person is evidently the same Barmarasa who in Saka 1083 (A.S. 1161-2) was the Dandaniyaka of Bijjala and had the government of the Banavase province under him, while Bijjala was still, nominally, if not actually, only the commander-in-chief of Taila III. - and also the Brahma, i.c. Barms, the general in command of the Kalachuri army, by defeating whom the Hoysalas, under Ballala II., first established their power north of the Tangabhadra This defeat destroyed the power of the Kalachuria. But the Hoysalas found too much to occupy them in the eastern parts of the kingdom to admit of their making at once an attack in the direction of Banawasi, which was not permanently in their possession till Saka IJ14 (a.o. 1192-3). Ami Barmarasa evidently took advantage of this to fall back on Banawasi, and there esponse the cause and fortunes of the son of his former sovereign Taila III. Somesvara IV. made Aunigeri, in the Dharwad District, his capital. And, his inscriptions being found only at Annigeri, Dambal, Lakkundi, Hangal, Kallukeri, Neregul in the Hangal Taluka, and Ablur, in the Dharwad District, the limited extent of his rule is apparent. His inscriptions contain no historical details. His principal foudatories and officials were, the Mahapradhana and Dandamiyaka Tejimayya, who in Saka 1106 (a.p. 1184-5) was governing at Dharmapora or Dambal in the Masavadi country; the Dandanayaka Barmarasa, who in the same year was governing at the capital of Annigeri; the Mahapradham. Kesavabhatta, who lu Saka 1108 was governing the Belvela country; and the Mahamandaleemira Kamadova, of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Sangal, who in Saka IIII was governing the Banavasa Twelvathousand, the Panungal Five-hundred, and the Puligero Threehundred. The last of his inscriptions is dated Saks IIII (a.p. 1189-90), the Sanmya ameritarea. What became of Somowara IV. after that date, is not yet known; but the power of the Western Chainkyns, as a dynasty, may be considered to have been then finally extinguished.

There are a few later inscriptions,—such as a grant of Kāmvadevarāya of Kalyāna, dated Saka 1182 (a.n. 1260-1); an nadated grant of Vira-Satyāsraya, the son of Govinda, also of Kalyāna; and a grant of Vira-Nonamba, also of Kalyāna, which inlaely assumes to be dated in Saka 366 (a.n. 444-5), —which

^{*} Lat. 14° 28' K., Long. 28° 20° R.

* Eilles MS. ("Aberless, Vol. 11., pp. 27 to 49, and 196, 233, and 234., t Jour. Re. Rr. R. As. Soc., Vol. 1V., p. 97; and Jour. R. As. Soc., O.S., Vol., p. 383, and Vol. V., p. 177.

* British Messeum Flates, unpublished.

* fel. Ast., Vol., VIII., p. 94.

purport to be inscriptions of the descendants of the Western Chalukyas. But, shortly after the date of Saka 1111 mentioned above, the Western Chalukya sovereignty and dominions were apportioned for a time between the Hoysaks of Dvárusamadra from the south and the Yadavas of Dovagiri from the north, and were finally possessed in their entirety by the latter.

SECTION VII.

THE KALACHURIS OR KALACHURYAS

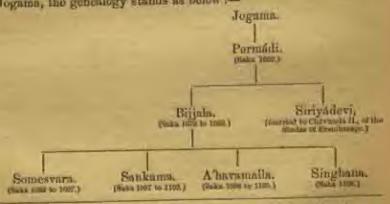
As all the members of this family had the title of Kilasjarapurmur-adhispura, or supreme lord of Kalanjara, the best of cities, it is plan that the original stock started from that city, which is now represented by the hill-fort of Kalanjar in Bamielkhand. And in the minth, tenth, and eleventh centuries a.b., a powerful branch of the family was settled near there, and possessed the country of Chedi or Bondelkhand. An account of this branch has been published by General Conningham. The first historical name is that of Kokalla or Kokkalla I, who is attributed to the end of the minth century a.n. Rut, as the inscriptions of this branch of the family are dated in an era, called both the Kaluchuri-Samvat and the Chedi-Samvat, the initial date of which has been shown by General Conningham to lie probably somewhere in a. n. 249,7 is would seem that the members of it had established their sovereignly long before the time for which we have as yet obtained historical records of them. They call themselves Halbayas, as well as Kalachurus, and claum descent from Yadu through Kartavirya or Sahasrabalin-Arjuna. And their cepital was Tripura, the modern Towar, a small village about six miles to the west of Jahalpur. have already noticed some of them in connection with intermeringen between their family and the Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas. Thus, of the Rishtrakutas, Krishna II. married a daughter of Kokkalla I.; Jagattunga II. married Lakahmi and Govindámbá, the daughters of Samkaragana L or Banavigraha, the son of Kokkalla 1.; Indra IV. married Dvijimba, the great-granddaughter of Kokkalla I.; and Ameghavarsha II. married Kundakadevi, the daughter of Yuvaraja, who probably was Yuvaraja I. of the Kalashari family ;- and, of the Western Chalakyas, Vikramaditya IV. married Bouthaderi or Vouthaderi, the daughter of Lakshmana, the sen of Yavaraja L. Further than this, the Kalachuris of Tripura de not enter into the scope of the present paper.

We have also had indications of some of the Kalachuris having, in earlier times, established themselves more to the south, in the dominions afterwards acquired by the Chalakyas. Thus, is the sixth century A.D., Mangalisa is postically described as "obtaining as his wife the levely woman who was the goddens of the fortunes of the Katachebaris," and as "becoming the hasband, by ravishment, of the queens of the Kalachcharis." And the Boddharaja, on of Samkaragana, whom he drove out, apparently from the Konkaina, very probably was, as General Congingham has suggested, an early king of the Kalachuri dynasty; this, in fact, seems to be roudered

almost certain by the Mahakuta column inscription of Mangalisa, which, after mentioning the conquest of long Buddha and the seisure of his riches, records that the wealth of the Kalatsuris,evidently a Sanakritised form of the name Kalachari, -was given to the temple of Makutisvara. Also the Haihayas whom Vinavalitya subjugated, and a princess of whose family, Lokamahadavi, was married to his grandson Vikramaditya II., must have been of the mme clan with the Kalacharis, even if they did not belong to their

particular branch of it. But we have no connected account of the Kalachuris of the south, until we come to the twalfth century A.D. We then meet with them first as Makamandularrams, or great faulatory nobles, peacessed of the title of aupreme lend of Kalaujara, the best of cities, and entitled to carry the banner of a golden bull, and to have the musical instrument called Jamaruka 2 played before them. Their inscriptions point distinctly to their belonging to the same original stock with the Kalachura of Tripura; but they fail as yet to make it clour whether they were the lineal descendants of the last of the Kalachuris of Tripura, or whether they were descended from a branch of the family which had separated from the original stock and had catablished itself in the south before the northern Kalachuris established themselves at Tripura. The tradition that they do give as to the origin of the family is that the founder of it, Krishen by name, was the son of a Brahman girl by the god Sira. Passing himself off as a barbor, he contrived to kill, at the city of Kalanjara, an evil-minded king who practised cannibalism. He thus acquired the province of Dahala, i.e. Dahala or Chedi, and established the Kalachuri family.

The accounts which are given of the descendants of Krishna differ.2 None of them agree till we come to the names of Jogania, the grandfuther, and Permadi, the father, of Bijjala. Starting with Jogama, the genealogy stands as below :-



2 A double dram, shaped fine an hear-glass.

¹ Noncrease phablacking in 2 A double dram, shaped files an houregless.

2 P. S. and O.-U. Invertesions, No. 121.

4 This looks connected like an invention to explain the mann was we have in this looks connected like an invention of the Sanskyrt Sakara, asharola, relativity a races, a knift of and a commettion might energy be made between the first two sythalises, here, and the Kanarose Int. 4 to bill.

3 P. S. and O.-U. Invertesions, No. 121 i Effect MS. Collection, Vol. 11, p. 143 and Intl. April, Vol. IV., p. 274.

Of Joguma, we have no historical details. And of Permidi, all that we know is that in Saka 1050 (A.D. 1128-9), the Kilnka samuelears. he was governing the Tuddovádi country, as the feudatory Mahamandalawara of the Western Chalakya king Somescara III.

The earliest mention that we have of Bijjala,-slao called Bijja. Rijjana, Vijjala, Vijjana, Tribluvanamalla, and Nissankamalla I.shows him to have been the contemporary and fendatory of the Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II., in , whose time Vijavapandya, of the Pandya family, had the government of the Nonambavadi Thirty-two-thousand, in anhordination to Bijjaha." We have already seen that Bijjaha's first step towards disposes singthe Western Chalukyas of the sovereignty was his being employed as commander in chief under Pails III; in one of whose inscriptions, at Bijapur, dated Saka 1073 (a.n. 1151-2), Bijjala is specifically mentioned as the fendatory of Tails, with other officers under him in the government of the Taddevadi Thousand. His own inscriptions are dated as if his reign began in Saka 1078 (a.n. 1150-7), thu Dhatu ensualsaru; and probably he was victually independent from about that date: But,-as it was not till Saka 1080 (a.p. 1161-2) or 1084, shortly before or shortly after the death of Tails III., that he ceased to call himself a Mahamandalevera, and assumed the regal titles, -he seems to have maintained for some little time longer a show of subordination to the Chalakya king. The exact date of the assumption of the sovereignty by Bijjala cannot yet be fixed. But it is determined, as lying somewhere between the day of the new-moon of the month Pausha of Saka 1053 (a.o. 1161-2), the Vishu sessenteurs, and the same day in the following year, the Chitrabham someatsura, by two inscriptions, of these dates respectively, at Balagamye and Annigeri : in the former of them, Bijjala still styles himself only a Mahdmandalasvara; while, in the latter of them, he is invested with the usual regal titles of samuetahkuvaniaraga, prithivivallabha, mahárájádkirája und paramemura, and Anniger is called the rejudioni-pattern, or, 'royal capital,' His inscriptions are found at Balagamye, Talgund, and Haribar, in Maisur; at Ablur, Rattshalli, Annigeri, and other places, in the Dharwad District; at Huli in the Belgaum District; at Yekkumbi near Tasganm; and at Mudgal and Chikka-Muddanur, in the Nizam's Dominions. They show, therefore, that he thoroughly catablished his power throughout the Chalukya dominions. His principal fendatories and officials were,—the Dandamiyoko Barmarasa, who in Saka 1083 (a.u. 1161-2) was governing the Banarase country; the Dandanáyaka Sridham, who in the same year was governing at the capital of Anniger; and Kasapayyanáyaka, who in Saka 1085 (a.r. 1163-4) was governing the Banavaso Twelvethousand and the Phaungal Five-hundred. The exact year in which he established himself at Kalyana is not apparent; but he did make that city his capital after Anniguri. The latest of his inscriptions in dated in Saka 1080 (a.n. 1167-68), the Sarvejit summataura, in the

Joganus, and Permile.

Biljala.

<sup>Efflort M.S. Collection, Vol. I., p. 887.
P. A. and O. C. Imeripation, No. 123.
Effect M.S. Collection, Vol. II., p. 67; and P. S. and O. C. Imeripation, No. 184.
Illion M.S. Collection, Vol. II., p. 52.
Efflort M.S. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 61 to 121; and P. S. and O. C. Inscriptions,</sup> No. 101, 119 to 121, 182 to 197, and 219.

twolfth year of his reign. The Kalachuris were Jams. But Bijjala had always shown a considerable amount of favour and liberality to the Saivas ; and his death was brought about by the growing power of that sect, or rather of a new division of it, the Lingayats, founded by the celebrated Basava. This led to a revolution which resulted in the assassination of Bijjala. I take the following account of this revolution, based on the Barera-Paraina, the text-book of the Lingarats, and the Bijjulankakaisya or Bijjalachuritra, the text-book of the Jains, almost verbeties from Sir Walter Elliot's paper : - Basaya was born at Bagewadi, in the Bagewadi Taluka of the Kaladgi District, a few miles north of the Krishna, according to local tradition; though the Puriou ascribes that honour to the neighbouring village of Ingleswar. His father's name was Madhahhatta, or Madigarsya, an A'rádhya or Salva Bráhman; his mother was named Madulámbikk; and he had a sister named Padmarati, who is described as having been very beautiful. The family seem to have left Bagewadi and gone to Kalyana, where Basava formed an alliance with the chief minister, by marrying his daughter, named Gaugamba; soon after which, Bijjala, having soon the beautiful Padmavati, became mamoured of and married her; and in consequence of them connections her brother was appointed minister and general, in succession, to his brother-in-law. The king gave himself up to the charms of his benutiful bride, and left all power in the hands of Basava, who employed the opportunity thus afforded him to strangthen his own influence, by displacing all the old officers of state and putting in adherents of his own, whilst at the same time he sedulously cultivated the favour of the prince. He likewise began to promulgate a new rate of faith, differing from both that of the Jains and that of the Brahmans, hitherto the most popular sects. He abolished the distinction of castes, all his followers being entolled by a particular revenous into a new and equal order. He himself, and the priests under him, named Jacquamas, were regarded as incumutions of the daity. They observed the same strict abstimuce from animal food as the rival sects, and were equally strict and minute in the circumstances to be chearved in cooking and esting; but they rejented many of the previously entertained opinions regarding parity and impurity. The great objects of adiration were the llage," and Namb, or the secred bull that excrees Sive, of which Basava proclaimed himself an incornation. The effigy of their erced, a small stone lingu in a silver box or shrine, was suspended to the neck, instead of being bound round the avm, according to the practice of the A'radhyan. It is evident that there is much of the Saira dectrines, professed by the A'radhya Brahmans to which Basava belonged, incorporated in the new creed. Basava increased rapidly in power, and at length roused the loars of Bijjala, who endesvoured to seize his person. He much his escape, however, and find. Pursuit was ordered; but Basava, collecting some of his followers, attacked and dispersed the party. His adherents flocked to him; and Bijjala, advancing in person to spell

^{*} Meatres Jour, of Lit, and Science, Vol. VII., pp. 212-4. The phalife emblem.

The mane of Basses is itself a corruption of the Sancket explosion, 'a built.'

the insurrection, unforced a complete defeat. He was compolled to submit to his victorious minister, who returned with him to Kalyana, reinstated in all his dignities. Basava, on his return, not only resumed all his former power and authority, but even attempted the life of Bijjala, probably with the intention of governing unmolested during the minority of his naphow, the son of the king and Padmavati, who is named Immadi-Bijjala and Vira-Bijjala. In this he eventually succeeded; but authorities differ us to the manner. The Jain chronicle relates that the king, having marched against the Silahara a robellious fendatory, the Makamandalerrara of Kulhapur, was returning successfully from the expedition, when Branza found means to poison him on the banks of the Rhims. The Purcon relates that he was assassinated in the midst of his court by three of Basava's followers, named Jagaddeva, Bommayya, and Mallayya. While a third legend assurts that Madiwala, Machayya. and Bommayva, the Manilchia or torch-bearers of Basava, having concealed their weapons in the roll of cloth serving for a flambeau, stabled the king whilst preceding their master into his presence. This event is said in the Bijjalankakarya to have occurred in the year 4255 of the Kaliyaga, which corresponds with Saka 1076 (a.n. 1154-5). Bijjala's death, however, according to the inscriptions, did not occur till twelve years later, in Saka 1089 (a. p. 1167-8). It is probable, therefore, that there may be a clerical error in the manuscript. The marder, however perpetrated, did not go appanished. Basava, dreading the vengoance of the yeang king, here called the Yuturaja, probably the Hayamarari-Sovidava of the inscriptions, fied to Vrishabhapura, on the Mulabur coast. Thather the king pursuing him, laid slege to the city. It was reduced to extremity, and Basava in despair throw himself into a well and and drowned. His bedy was taken out and ignominiously thrown without the city walls; and thenceforward the name of the city was called Ulavi, because Basava thought he would there save himself, s more which it still retains. The sect, however, found a more able, or at least a more successful, leader in Chanabamva, the sen of another sister of Basava, named Akka-Nagamua, or according to achere Nagalienbika, by whom the Lingdyat belief was completely established. It is now the prevailing form of worship throughout the whole of the country where the Kanarese language is spoken, comprising the greater portion of the Nizam's Dominions, the Southern Mardibid Country, Banda, Maisur, Ballari, &c."

Bijjala was succeeded, in Saka 1089 (a.r. 1167-8), the Sarvajit sucretsorn, by his ablest son Sumeavars, also called Sovidera and Rayannessi. His inscriptions are found at Balagamye, A'mwatti, and Talgund in Maisur; at Annigeri, Battehalli, Inkkundi, Narsapur, and other places, in the Dharwad District; at Inglessur in the Kaladgi

Smerran

I Chart, the "Worder' of maps, is about function unline to the west of Vollapor in the North Kanara District, at this first of the Cleants; it is a coloraded place of Lingsyna pllgrims.—The above account of Reserva death is taken united; from the Jam Arcanists. The Lingsynta maintain that he was abserted into the first at the tempts of Sampranevara at Kapilla-Sampan, which is at the junction of the Kristura and the Malayrabled from in the Kalkingt District; and a dispression in the warface of the imposite all higher as the open at which he embered it

District; and at Kukkanur and other places in the Nizam's Dominiona. His principal feudatories and efficials were, - the Dandaniyaka Kesawa or Kesimayya, who in Salas 1090 (a.D. 1168-9) was governing the Taddevadi Thousand, the Panungal Five-hundred, and the Banavase Twelve-thousand; the Dandandycka Tojimavya, who was the governor of the Belvola country, and who in Saka 1092 (a.p. 1170-1) conquered the Kukkanur Agrahava; the Mohaprodhava and Sempati Madhavayyanayaka; and the Mahamandaloocara Vijayapandya, evidently a second of the same name, of the Pandya family, who in Saka 1096 (a.D. 1174-5) was governing the Banayase country. His capital was Kalyana; but he seems also to have had a seat of government at Modeganar. His reign was apparently an uneventful one, none of his inscriptions recording any wars or comments of any great importance.

Sankamo. A havemalla, and Shiphana.

1152

Somesvara was succeeded, either late in Saka 1097 (A.B. 1175-6), the Manmatha amerikana, or early in Saka 1098, the Darmakha supporteurs, by his younger brother Sankama, also called Nissankamaffa II. But the synchronous dates of their inscriptions show that his brothers A'havamalla and Singham were associated with him in the government. And the localities in which the inscriptions of the three brothers are found show that, even before Somewara IV. in Saka 1104 (A.D. 1282-3) re-established the Western Chalukyn sovereignty for a short while in the southern parts of the Chalukya dominions, the power of Sankama, A'havamalla, and Singham, in that part of the country, must have been of a very limited and partial kind, and probably had already begun to be disputed by Somesvara IV. The inscriptions of Sankana are found at Kanlur and Kukkanur, and a few other places, in the Nisam's Dominions; at Ron, Sudi, and a few other places, in the Dharwad District; and at Balagamye, Haribar, and Halobid, in Maisor, and they range from Saka 1099 (a.p. 1177-8) to Saka 1102 (a.m. 1188-1). His capital was Kalyana; but Modegamur also was one of the scatz of government. His principal fendatories and officials were,—the Mahayarasthana and Dandanayaka Kesiraja, who in Saka 1101 (A.D. 1179-80) was governing the Banavase country, with a certain Sampakara, of the Gutta family, apparently in subordination to him; and Vikrama, of the Sinda family, who in Saka 1102 was governing the Kisukad Seventy. This Vikrama was a cousin, by marriage, of Sankama, being the son of Chavanda II: by his second wife Siriyadevi, who was the sister of Bijjals. The inscriptions of Aluvamalla are found at Hodal and Chikka-Muddanur in the Nizam's Dominious; at Aniveri in the Dharwad District; and at Bolagamve and Halabid in Maisur; and they range from Saka 1102 to Saka 1105, which was the eighth year of his roign. One of them mentions, as his fondatory, Vikramaditya of the Gutta or Gupta family, or lineage of Chandragupta. The only inscription of Singhann known to me is a copper-plate grant found at Behatti in the

² Elliat MS. Calbetton, Vol. II., pp. 153 to 180 ; and P. 5 and O.C. Incorporat, Nos. 101, 183, 185, 188, and 220.

Elliet MS. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 57, 58, and 129 in 257; and P. S. and O.-C. family-times, Nov. 122, 183, 189 to 193, and 230.
 Elliet MS. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 229 to 251; and P. S. and O.-C. Increptions, Nov. 196 to 193, and 230.

Dhirwald District; it is dated Saka 1105 (a.c. 1183-4), and records a grant of the village of Kukkanur in the Belvola Three-hundred. One of A'havamalla's macriptions speaks of wars between him and the Cholas, the Hoyaslas, and a Vijayaditya, who seems to have been the second of that mane of the family of the Kadambas of Goa. But, with this exception, the inscriptions of these three brothers do not give as much insight into the history of the period and the events that led to the downfall of the Kalachuris. This must have occurred in, or soon after, Saka 1105 (a.e. 1183-4), as nothing is known of the family after that date; and it was effected by the Hoyaslas, under Balfala 11, or Vira-Balfala, who shortly after acquired the sovereignty over the whole of the country of Kuntala.

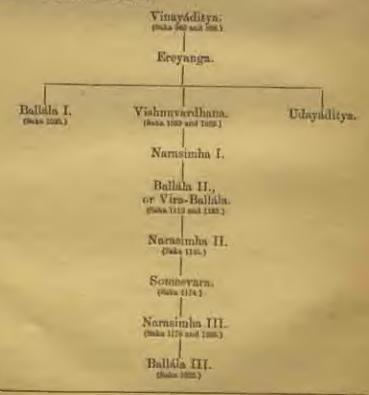
Ind. Ant., Vol. IV., p. 274.
 Ind. Ant., Vol. II., p. 302.

SECTION VIII

THE HOYSALAS.

The Kalachuria were succeeded by the Hoyalas, Hoyanna, Poysillas, or Poysinas. And,—as one of Sankanna's inscriptions to coords a grant of the village of Kaurur or Kaulur, in the Massyadi country, by the Mohanandalescore Vira-Hallala or Ballala II.; and also as the regal titles were first assumed by Ballala II., the title of Mahanandalescore colly being borne by himself in his early years, and by his ancestors,—it seems probable that, just before they obtained the supreme scorereignty, the Hoyalas were fendatories of the Kalachuris, as the Kalachuris had been of the Western Chālakyas before them.

The following is the Hoysaln genealogy, as established by the inscriptions, and commencing with Vinayaditya, who is the first historical person in the family, though the original founder of it is said to have been one Sala:—



The Haysalas belonged to the lineage of Yadu; and honce Yadava-Narayana was one of their family-titles, as it was also of the Yadavas of Devagiri. And the tradition as to the derivation of their dynastic name is that an early member of the family, Sala by name, living at the city of Sasakapura, preserved the life of an ascetic at that city, by destroying a tigor that had come to devour him while engaged in the performance of his religious duties. The words used by the ascotic, in calling for succour, were Poy Sala or Hoy Sala, i.e. "Slay, O Sala!" By this achievement Sala, and after him his descendants, acquired the name of Poysals or Hoysals, and became entitled to carry the device of a tiger on their diagramment.1

When, however, the family first becomes historically known, the Hoysulas were settled at Dvaravatipura, Dvarasaundra, Dhomanmidra, the modern Halebid in Maisur. From this they derived another family title, which also was shared by the Yadavas of Davagiri, -that of Deiniveli-paraean-idhiacera, or 'suprema lord of Dvaravati, the best of cities. They were Mulaissandalescires, entitled, as has been said, to carry the hanner of a tiger. And their family-goddess was Vasantikaderi of Sasakapure.

Vinavaditya, whise wife was Keleyable, is the first of the family of whom we have any anthentic mention. The number of generations that had intervened between him and Sala is nowhere recorded ; and, as mone of the inscriptions mention his immediate ancestors, he seems to have been the first of the family to enjoy any substantial power. Of his own time there is only one inscription, - the first part of a stone-tablet at Similgere in Manuer, the latter part of which belongs to the time of his grandson Vishnarardhana. It gives him the title of Tribhuvanamalla L. and speaks of him as a Mabamandalescara, subordinate to the Western Chillukya king Vikramailitys VI.; and it records that in Saka 961 he was, or had been, governing all the country included between the Konkana, tim country of Bhadadavayai, Talukad, and Savimale. And an inscription at Nirgand in Massar, "-the presemble of which must refer to him, though, in addition to Tribhavanamalla, it calls him Viraganga, which title in the later inscriptions is given only to his grandsom Ballala and Vishmuvardhana, - makes him a contemporary of the Ganga king Kongalivarma, and records that in Saka 9871 be was ruling the Gaugavadi Ninety-six-thousand. The macriptions of his descendants also state that he conquered the Konkana; but it is not probable that this conquest extended anywhere north of the present district of North Kanara, as the Kadambas of Gos were sufficiently powerful to hold him in check in that direction, in addition to their being at that time on friendly terms with Vikramaditya VI., who was the Chalukya vicercy at Barnwaei, and of whom Vinnyaditya himself was, as has been stated, a feedatory.

Vmayadikya.

i fud stati Vol. II., p. 301. I Sterlicknikorja

¹ Lat. 15 12 N . Long. 707 S B.

As however, the harription specifies the name of the artistation as Sarrajit, that full inner he is mittake for Saka 1900 (a.u. 1947-5). Even this, however, assume too early a data for the recompline of Vikramiditys VI.

My to the form of the increption of the artistation of the artistation as Nala, aska 297-mans has minimize for Saka 298 (4.0) 107-67).

Eregangs.

Of the time of his son, Ereyangs, there are no inscriptions. It one of the later inscriptions, in which his name is written both Ereyanga and Eregangs, he is said to have unde conquests in the north, and to have subjugated the territories that had been held by Rhoja of Dhard, the king of Melava. His wife was Echaladevi.

Bellálu I.

Of his addest son, Ballala I., the only record that we have is that he overcame Jagaddova, the Santara king of Patti-Pombuchchapura, whom we have already mentioned in connection with the Western Chalakya king Jagadekamalla II.;—and that in Saka 1025 (a.n. 1103-4), the Syabham summeteera, while governing at his capital of Belapura, the modern Belur in Maisur, he married Padmaladevi, Chavalidevi, and Boppadovi, the three daughters of the Daudandyaha Mariyane, who had been invested by Vinayaditya with the lordship of Sindigere.

Vinlengvardhina.

Of the time of Vishauvardhana,-also called Bitti, Bittigu, Tribbayanamalla II., Bhajabalaganga, Viraganga, and Vikramaganga, -we have only three inscriptions at two of them are dated Saka 1039 (A.B. 1117-8), the Hemalumbi amends are, and Saka 1060 for 1059 (A.D. 1187-8), the Pingala samuatsura; the date of the third is not known. His wife was Santaladevi, also called Lakumadevi in one of the inscriptions. The inscriptions of himself and of his successors give many details concerning him, and show that it was he who first established the independence of the Hoysalas, though he did not assume any higher title than that of Mahammadalescara. The engliest facts that we have in connection with him are that he fixed the boundaries of the Hoysala kingdom, and that he took and burnt Talakad or Talayanapura, the capital of the Gangas, and established himself in their dominions; it was by this achievement that he acquired the titles of Bhujabalaganga, Viraganga, and Vikramaganga. One of the passages descriptive of him in the later inscriptions states that, whon he set out on his campaign, "Kanchi fled before him; Kongu was shaken to its foundations; the excellent Viratakote (or Haugal) cried out; Koyatur (which is probably a shorter form of Koyimmuttur or Coimbatore) was dishevelled and destroyed; the fumous Chakragotta (or the Chakrakota of which we have had mention in connection with the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI.) made way for him; and the seven Konkanas threw down their arms and took refuge in the ocean." He is also said to have been victorious against the Pandya and Tulu kings, to have broken the power of Jagaddeva of Putti-Pombachchapura, to have subdued the Kadambas of Goa under Jayakesi II., to have conquered the Vengiri king and Narasimha,to have taken Uchchangi, -and to have become the levil of the Male kings. Healsonequired the Konga country, Nousmbavadi, Kolalapura, Kovatur, Tergyur, Vallur, and Kanchi. His seat of government was at Belapura; and his power is said to have extended over Talakad, Kongu, Nangali, Gangavadi, Nolambavadi or Nonambavadi, Masavadi, Huligere, Helsnige, Banavase, and Panuagal. The

F.A. 13' 10' N., Long. 75' 30' E.
 F.A. end O.-C. Inerription, No. 15 and 22'; and the rindigers inscription qualed above.
 F. S. and O.-C. Inerription, No. 123, 1, 24.

Halasige district was acquired by the conquest of Jayakesi II. of the family of the Kadambas of Ges, and the Banavase and Panungal districts by the conquest of Tailapa II. of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal. Vishnuvardhana, however, does not seem to have retained any of the Kadamha districts for any longth of time. It was probably in his time that the Konkana was conquered, and tribute was levied from Vijayaditya II., of the family of the Kadambas of Gos, by some unspecified chieftains who were afterwards the foudstories of Ballala IL boundaries of his kingdom are specifically defined in one of his inscriptions, and are said to be Savimale on the north, the lower Nangali Ghant on the east, the Kongu, Chers, and Annuale countries on the south, and the Barakamur Ghant road to the Kontana on the west. In one of the later inscriptions he is said to have invaded the Belvela country up to the Krishnaverna, and to have ingratiated himself with Permadi or Vikramaditya VI. But this would seem to be an exaggeration; as, though he undoubtedly did invada the Chalukya dominions, yet the Sinda inscriptions tell us that he was repulsed, on behalf of the Chalakyas, by A'chugi II., and again by Permadi I., who pursued him into his own territories, besieged Dhorasamudra, and captured the city of Belupura. of these Sinda biscriptions enumerates, as the dominions of Viahnuvardhana, the countries of Bengiri or Vengiri, Chera, Chola, Malaya, Maleyel, Tulu, Kolla, and Pallava, the city of Konguna, and the countries of Banavase, Kadambale, and Hayve.

The inscriptions give no account of Udayiditya boyond the mention of his mane; and it sooms unlikely, therefore, that he ever had any part in the government of the Hoysala kingdom.

The successor of Vishnavardhana was, therefore, his sou, Nammentioned in connection with him except that the Nirgund inscription, speaking of 'his standards reaching as far as the peaks of Davagiri,' would seem to imply that he made an expedition in that direction; this, however, requires to be verified.

He was succouled by his son Ballala II., usually called Vira-Ballala, but also known by the name of Giridurgamalla, or 'the consucror of hill-forts, -whose wife was Padmaladevi. His compactor of hill-forts, -whose wife was Padmaladevi, inscriptions are found at Belur, Halehid, Sorah, Talgund, Haribar, and Balagamve, in Massur; and at Balaganur, Benkankond, Satenhall, Alawandi, Hangul, Mulgund, Mewundi, Annigeri, Nagamve, and Gadag, in the Dharwad District. They range from Saka 1114 (a.n. 1192-3) to Sake 1133 (a.n. 1211-2), the Projectment samuelsare 1

Ustay alitys.

Narasimha L.

Ballalla III.

¹ P. S. and O.-C. Increptum, No. 192.

2 t. c. the Krishna. It is usually, if not always, solled the Krishnaverna in increptions. The passage which shows that the two names are identical is in an increption, of the fine of the Krishnapi District, which is on the south hank of the Raphart Talukt of the Krishnapi District, which is on the south hank of the Raphari so the building and endowment of the temple of Bhisgradera at Mankari so the banks of the Krishnaverna.

2 It is probably only by a matrical finesse that, in the passage in question, this form is east for the Balapara of the other inscriptions.

4 Kliest MS. Collection, Val. II., pp. 255 to 231; and P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, Sec. 16, 25, 26, 106, 194 to 260, 221, 223, 224, and 232.

and they fix Saka 1113 (a.s. 1191-2), the Virodhikrit sementsain, for the commencement of his reign. It was he who first of his family assumed the regal titles, and, by defeating Brahms or Barma, the general of the Kalachuri army, established the power of the Hormalas north of the Tungahlandra in the Kalachuri dominions; but this must have been some seven or eight years before the commencement of his own reign, and while he was serving as the commander-in-chief of his father's forces. He seems, however, never to have penetrated permanently north of the Malapahari or Malaprabha river. In Saka 1114, we find him established at the capital of Lokkigamili, the modern Lakkundi' near Gadag in the Dharwad District. And before that time; in addition to defeating the Kalachuris, he had met and defeated Jaitrasimha or Jaitugi 1, the son of Bhillama of the Yadava dynasty of Devagiri, by which victory he acquired the supremacy over the country of Kuntala; this battle between Baliala and Juitrasimha is said by tradition to have been fought at Laghundi itself.2 An inscription of his son, Narazimha II., also gives a graphic account of a battle between him and a certain Semana or Sevana, whom he besieged and defeated at Soratur near Gadag, and pursued from there up to the Krishnavorus, where he slew him, and who was probably the commander-in-chief of Jaitugi's army. In the same campaign Ballala besieged, besides Soratur, the hill-forts of Brambarage or Yelburga, Viratakote or Hangal, Gutti, Rellittage, Rattapalli or Rattehalli in the Distraid District, and Kurugod near Ballari. His conquests also included the Chela and Pandya kings, to the latter of whom he restered his forfeited kingdom when he humbled himself before him,-Uchahangi, - part of the Konkana, - and the districts of Banavase and Panungal. His first attempt on the fast district was made in Saka 1118 (a.b. 1196.7), when he besieged Pannugal which was then the capital of the Mahammulalescence Kamadova, of the family of the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, who was governing the Panangal Five-hundred. In this attempt he was ansuccessful, being repulsed by Kamadeva's generals Sohani and his son Padmayya or Padmana, the former of whom was killed in the battle. In addition to Lokkigundi, he had also a capital at Annigura in the Dharwad District. In Saka 1114 (a.n. 1192-7), we find his Mahapradhana and Daudanayuka, Ereyana or Eraga, governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand and the Santalige Thousand; in Saka 1121 (s.n. 1199-1200) his feudatory, the Mahamandalastura Rayadeva, was governing the Belvola country; in Saka 1124 (a.e. 1202-3) his feudatory, the Mahamandalesvara Jagudala-Bhattamadeva, was governing the Kuntala country; and in Saka 1125 his Dandonoyako, Kamathada-Mallisetti, was governing the Santalige Seventy and the Nagarakhunda Seventy in the Banavase country.

Narammha II.

He was succeeded by his son. Narasimha II., who ket entirely, through the increasing power of the Yadavas of Devagus, the

Lat. 15" 24" N., Leng. 75" 47" R.
 Ser Walter Ellies : Mathies Jeur. of Lit. and Server. Vol. VII., p. 216.
 P. S. and O. C. Jeurrysians, No. 123, 1, 23.

kingdom that his father had acquired in the old Western Challakya dominious. He retired to his capital of Dvárasamudra, and seems to have made no attempt to come north of the Tungublade's again. Only one in ription of his time has been discovered,—at Haribar in Maisur, dated Saka 1145 (s.p. 1233-4) the Syabbans samuatsaya. He is said to have dispossessed the Pandya king of his dominions, and to have given them to the Chola king. But his reign seems to have been a quiet one; and the chief event in it was the building of the temple of the god Haribara at Haribar by his Mahapradhana and Dapoandyaka Polálya.

His successor was his son Somesvara, of whose time we have two macriptions, -a stone-tablet at Niegund in Maisur; and a copper-plate grant now in the Bangalore Museum, but where found originally I do not know. The latter is dated Saka 1175 for 1174 (a.b. 1242-5), the Paridhavi someatenen; the former is not dated. His wives were Bijjuladevi and Semaladevi. And his capital was Vikramapara, "which he had established for his own pleasure in the Chois country, conquered by the power of his arm."

His successor was his son Narnaimha III., by his wife Hijjaladevi. Of his time we have six inscriptions,-at Belor, Chitaldurg, Hardur, and Somnathpur, in Maisur; the earliest of them is dated Saka 1176 (A.D. 1254-5), the A'namin sumentsam, and the latest, Saka 1208 (A.D. 1286-7), the Vynya summatsam, His capital was Dynensammelea. All the history that we have in connection with him is that his Mahapradhana and Dandanayaka Peramaledeva, also called Rauttaraya and Javanike-Narayana, conquered and slow a certain king camed Katsapála.

Of the time of his son and successor, Ballala III., we have only one inscription,-at Chitaldurg ! the figures of the date are effaced, but, as the name of the sameateara is specified as Sadharans, the date must be Saka 1232 (s.v. 1310-1). The inscription, however, tells us nothing about the history of his reign. And the year in which it is dated saw practically both the end of his reign and the extinction of the power of his dynasty. As will be seen in the following section, Alla-od-din, the second of the Khilji emperors of Delhi, had already invaded the Dakkan, and had commenced and almost completed the conquest of the Yadavas of Davagus. As yet, the Hoysalas had remained unattacked. But in a.n 1310, Allaud-din sent an army under Malik Kafur and Khwaja Haji to reduce Dyarasamudra. Leaving part of their forces at Pathan on the Godavari, to overawe and hold in check Samkara of Devague, -Malik Kafor and Khwaja Haji continued their march to the south. entered and laid waste the Hoysala kingdom, engaged, defeated, and captured Ballala III., and took and despoiled his capital of Dyaranamudra. The complete subjugation of the province of Drarasamudra, and the annexation of it to the empire of Delhi, Sommerara.

Namesimba III.

Bullala III.

¹ Elliet MS. Collection, Vol. IL, p. 838; and P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 123, 3-Mysore functions, pp. 307 and 321, ap. 29, and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 18, 19, 20, 124, and 148; and Mpseudophicus, p. 823.

1 P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 147, ap. 373; and Elphinstone's History of India, Corell's edition, p. 326.

were not effected till a.p. 1327, in the reign of Muhammad Tughlak.' Meanwhile, though the Muhammadan chronicle does not record the fate of Ballala III., it would appear that, after his defeat and capture in a.u. 1310, he was liberated, and continued for a short time longer the samblance of a raign at the former capital of Belapura; and that, after the events of A.D. 1827, in which Drámsamulm was domolished, the then representative of the family retired to Tondanur, the modern Tonnur near Seringapatam, which continued to be the seat of an enfeebled power for about fifty years more. The power of the Hoysalas as a dynasty, however. was practically extinguished by the conquest of A.D. 1810.

i Ferialta, Vol. I., p. 413.

2 Mpsore functionate, p. Iexiz; and Rice's Genetter of Mysore and Coors. Vol. II., p. 207. Ferialta (Vol. I., p. 418-0) tells us that, in a.p. 1338, bala-and-itin, more commonly known by his original came of "Kasashasip," rabelled against his uncle, Muhammad Tughlah, and, being defeated, deserted his prevenient of Raper and find to the Hornels court; and that he was given up to the king by the their representative of the family, whose Ferialta salls halldlasers.

SECTION IX.

THE YADAVAS OF DEVACERI,

On the downfall of the Kalachuris, the southern parts of their deminions fell, as we have seen, into the hands of the Hoysakes of Dyarasamudra. And, at the same time, the northern parts were appropriated by another branch of the Yadava family, the members of which, since, like the Hoyealas, they had the family-titles of Yadaca-Narayasa and Dracavali-purawar-adhistara,-must have been of the same original stock with the Hoysalas, though, for some reason or other, the connection between the two families is nowhere asknowledged in the inscriptions. These Yadavas eventually settled themselves at Dovagiri, the modern Daulatahad near Aurangabid. Their banner bore the device of a golden Garada.2

The following is the complete genealogy of this dynasty:-



The names of Singhana I, and Mallugi are supplied by a recently discovered copper-plate grant of Ramachandra, which seems to have been found semewhere in the neighbourhood of the Goddvari in the Aurangabad District.' It is recorded therein of Singhama I. that

Singham L. and Mullingi

¹ Lat. 17 B7 N., Long. 78' 25' E. 2 Ramaysugarminikasja; Juur, Br. Br. R. As. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 35, 3 Dupublished.

he subdued the king of the Karnataka, and punished the Pandya king, and that the king of Gurjara avoided meeting him in battle. Of his son Mailugi, no details are given.

Millian .

Mallugi's son was Bhitlama, beyond whom none of the other inscriptions as yet known carry back the genealogy. We have already had mention of him in connection with the Hoysela king Ballala II., by whom, apparently in Bhillama's life-time, his son Jairugi L. was defeated in a buttle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dharwad District. As Ballala is said to have by this victory acquired the country of Kuntala, the prior acquisition of which by Bhillama himself is recorded in his own inscriptions and in these of his descendants, Bhillama must have already established a fairly extensive kingdom. Of his time we have four inscriptions." The carliest of thom is at the Jaghir village of Muttigi; it gives him the usual regul titles, and is dated Saka 1111 (a.n. 1189-90), the third year of his reign, while he was ruling at Tenevalage, with the Mandalika Sopani as his Makapradhana and Senapali. This macription, therefore, fixes Saka 1100 (a.c. 1187-8), the Plavanga saturateurs for the communicement of his reign. In this inscription he is also called Malura-malla, or 'the champion against the Malaraa,' and Gurjaru-carun-antwee, or the good to the cioplants which are the Gurjaras.' Another, of the same date, is at Annigura in the Dharwiel District, and spoules of that place as the capital, from which his foudatory, the Mahamandalescara Bachiraja or Bachans, was governing the Belvola country. Another, as Bhairwadige in the Kuladge District, is dated Saka 1113 (a.b. 1191-2). And the last, at Hippargi in the Kaladgi District, is dated Saka 1114 (a.n. 1102-3), while the Mahammedalescura Conamerasa, who had been his fendatory, was governing the Taddevadi country.

Jail ul I.

Bhillama was succeeded, in Saks 1113 (a.p. 1191-2), the Virodhikrit comeateare, by his son Jaitugi L, also called Jantasamha and Jaitrapala, who had held the supreme command of his father's army when it was defeated by Ballain H. Of his time there are three inscriptions,-at Bijapar, Manaugulli, and the Jaghir village of Ramoji and Akkoja, in the Kaladgi District . The first of them only is dated, -in Saka 1118 (s.p. 1196-7), the sixth your of his reign. We have no further historical details about him, except that the Aurangabad grant of his descendant Ramachandra states that he slew the king of Trikninga and took his whole kingdom. Vijayapura, or Bijapur, seems to have been his capital

Singham II.

He was succeeded, in Saka 1131 (a.b. 1209-10), the Sakia samuateara, by his son Singhana II., also called Simba, Simbala, Simhana, and Tribhavanamalla. It is in his time, in Saka 1132, that we first have Dovagiri mentioned as the capital. In the early years of his reign we find him using, in addition to the titles of his ancestors, those of 'the oprocter of the water-lily which was the head of the king of Telunga, and the conqueror of the Kulachuri king.' And in the Aurangabad grant he is said to have compered

This must refer to some success against the Hayanis king, Vishmusardhana. Silicot MN. Collection, Vol. 11., pp. 353 to 362.

5 M., Vol. 11., pp. 369 to 373.

Lat. 10° 50 N., Long. 75° G' E.

Ballala, Hammira, Kakkala, the Andhra king, the lord of Blambhaguri, Bhoja, and Arjana. Some of these statements remain to be rarified; but the Rhoja who is mentioned here is Bluja II., of the family of the Silahira Mahammalalescorer of Kolhapur, by the compast of whom Singhana II., in the early part of his reign, acquired and annexed to his own kingdom the whole of the Silahara territories above the fibants. We have thirty-eight inscriptions of his time,-at Ingulige, Gobbur, and Hagaritige, in the Nixam's Dominions; at Bijapurand a few other places in the Kaladgi District; at Khedrapur in the Kolhapur State; at Munawalli in the Belgaum District; at Gadag, Chaudadampur, Lakshmeswar, Rattehalli, Tiliwalli, and other places, in the Dharwald District; and at Halaganevo, A'nivatti, and Yalawal, in Maisur. In Saka 1137 (a.p. 1215-6) his Mahapradhoan Hemmayyanayaka was the manager of the customs duties of the Banavase country; in Saka 1141 (a.n. 1219-20) Singhana had the whole of the Banavase Twelve-thousand under him; in Saka 1145 (a.n. 1228-4) his Dandanayaka Jagadala-Purushottama was governing the Teragale or Toragal Six-thousand; in Saka 1162 (a.s. 1240-1) his Muhipradhana Jaitrapala was governing the Hagaritige Three-hundred; in Saka 1163 (a.s. 1241-2) his Mahipvadhami Lakshmipala was governing the Nagarakhanda country; and in Saka 1169 (a.D. 1247-8) his Mahapradhana and Sasapati Bachiraja was governing the Kuraitaka and other countries, at the capital of Pulikuranagara or Lakshmeswur.

His son, Jaitugi II., must have died in Singhana's life-time. certainly did not reign, as Singhana II. was succeeded immediately by his grandson Krishna; and we have no inscriptions of daitage Il, and so record of him beyond the mention of his name,

Of the time of Krishna, -also called Kanhara, Kunhara, Kandhara, and Kandhara, -we have six inscriptions, -at Chikka-Bagewalli and Munawalli in the Belgaum District; and at Gadag, Nagamre, Behatti, and Chandadampur, in the Dharwad District. accession was in Saka 1169 (s.o. 1247-8), the Playanga suscentsura; and his uspital was Devagiri. In Saka 1171 (A.D. 1249-50) his minister was Mallisotts, who governed the Kuhundi or Kundi country from his residence at Mindigal. And in Saka 1175 (4.D. 1258-4) his Mahaprodhans, in charge of the southern portions of his kingdom, was Chaundaraja, - the son of the general Violana, who had proviously acquired for his sovereign the territories of "the Ratios, the Kadambas who were glorious in the Kunkana, the Pandyas who shows at Guiti, and the turbulent Hoymlas, and had set up his pillars of victory in the neighbourhood of the river Kaveri." And the inscription that mentions Channelarsja records a grant which, with his sovereign's permission, he made at Kukkamur, where he had arrived in the course of a victorious campaign.

Krishna was succeeded in the first instance by his younger brother, Mahadera, called Uragasarrabhauma in the Auntagabad grant, Jakungi II.

Krishaa

Manualers.

Billiot MS, Collection, Vot. II., pp. 269, and 277 to 430; P. S. and O. C. Pateriphinas, Nos. 87, 91, 100, 111, 112, and 201; and Jun; So. Sr. St. As. Soc., Vol. pp. 7 and 11.
 Jour, R. Sir, R. Ar. Sec., Vol. XII., pp. 25 and 84 ; Ellert. MS. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 467 to 472; and P. S. and O.-C. Interriptions, Nos. 21 and 110.

which contains an expression intimating that he forcibly usurped the sovereignty. We have fourteen inscriptions of his time,—at Kullgeri and Yaligi in the Nizam's Boninions; at Ingleswar in the Kaladgi District; and at Chandadamper, Sangur, Purs in the Kod Talaka, and other pinces, in the Dharwald District.\(^1\) They mage from Saka 1184 (a.v. 1262-3) to Saka 1192 (a.v. 1270-1), and fix Saka 1184 (a.v. 1260-1), the Randri sumustance, for the commencement of his reign. They do not give many historical details. But in Saka 1184 (a.v. 1262-8) and Saka 1186 we find, as his femalatory in the neighbourhood of Chandadampur, the Mahamandolerara Guttarasa of the Gutta or Gupta lineage; in Saka 1187 his Mahapradham was Toragaledavaran, who made a grant at Vijayapura; and in Saka 1191 (a.v. 1269-70) his Mahapradham and Sarasidhiksiri or 'general manager' was Tipparasa. His capital, throughout his reign, was Devaguri.

Amana

Mahadeva's son, Amana, is mentioned only in the Aurangahad grant. He asome to have made an attempt to succeed his father, but to have failed, as the inscription describes Ramachandra a forcibly wreating the kingdom from him.

Sankara, and Minu.

The encession assordingly went back to Ramachandra or Ramadeva, the son of Krishna, in Saka 1193 (s.o. 1271-2), the Prajapati somenisora. Under him also Devagiri continued to be the capital. Of his time we have, in addition to the Aurangabad grant, nineteen inscriptions,-at Thank in the Konkan; at Novegal in the Hangal Taluka, Lakshmeawar, Chandadampur, Rattehalli, and other places, in the Dharwad District; and at Raingamve, Harillar, and Davangere, in Mujang. In Saka 1194 (a.c. 1272-3), his Mahapradhana Achyutanayaka was governing tha Sasati, or Salsotte, district in the Konkana. In Saka 1199 (A. n. 1277-8), his foudstory was the Makimandulesyare Saluva-Tikkama, who had come to Haribar in the course of a victorious expedition to the couth, which had probably been directed against the Hoymlan of Dyscasamudra in consequence of their threatening, or perhaps invading, the southern and south-western parts of his dominions; as, in this inscription, Ramachandra is described as soming the guildess of the sovereignty of the Hoysala kings, and Salava-Tikkama is called 'the establisher of the Kadamba kings' and 'the overthrower of the Hoyala kings.' In Saka 1211 (s.n. 1289-90), in one of the Thana grants, Ramachandra is described as reigning over the whole country of the Konkanns. In Saka 1217 (a.b. 1295-6), his Makayrathana Mallideva was governing the Palikura or Paligere Three-hundred. And Ramachandra is mentioned as emperor in the concluding lines of a manuscript of the Numatinganusiems which was written in Kaliyuga 4898 (a.c. 1297-8) at Savaruagiri in the Konkana. It is therefore clear that Ramachandra's away extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynastics that had proceded his

¹ Elliot MS, Collection, Vol. II., pp. 477 to 507 i and P. S. and O.-C. Januarystons, Non-110 and 111

Non-Till And 111.

S. Ellis And Collection, Vol. II., pp. 513 to 230; P. S., and J. C. Jamesperson, Non-125, 142, and 202 to 205; and Jone R. As. Soc., O. S., Vol. II., p. 388; and Vol. V., pp. 173 and 183.

The latest of Ramehandra's inscriptions, and the last of his dynacty that is at present known to be extent, is dated in Saka 1220 (s.n. 1298-9). But, prior to that date, there had communicated the course of events which led to the entire entreprise of the power of the Yadavas of Devagiri. For the history of these events, as well as for all that we know about Samkars and Bhima, the sons, and Harapala, or perhaps Haripala, the son-in-law, of Ramachandra, we must turn to the chronicle of Feriahta. And, as the account is that of the complete extinction of the last of the ancient Hindu dynastics of Western India, it is worthy of being given in some detail.

In a.n. 1284, Alla-ud-din,-the perhow, and subsequently the successor, of Jelál-ud-lin, the first of the Khilji emperors of Delhi, -with the permission of the king, collected a body of eight thousand chosen horse at Karrab-Manikpur on the Ganges, which was the seat of his government, and set out to invade the Dekkim. Crossing the Narmada, which was then the northern boundary of the Devaguri kingdom, he proceeded by way of Ellichpur, and pressed on by forced marches till he arrived in the neighbourhood of Dovagiri itself. Ranachandra, or Ramadeva as he is called in the Muhammadan chronicle, collected such forces as he could muster on the spar of the moment, and opposed the invaders at a distance of about four miles from his capital. But, being defeated, he was forced to retire into the hill-fort above the city, and the city itself was easily taken, entered, and pillaged by Alla-nd-din's troops. Alla-ml-din having given out that his force was only the advanceguard of the emperor's army,—the neighbouring chiefs, each busy with his own propurations for defence, were provented from confescing with Ramachandra against the invaders; and Ramachandra, weing that he must soon be obliged to surrender, and apprehending that the king of Dalhi intended to make an entire conquest of the Diskan, became auxious to secure peace before any other forces arrived. He accordingly offered a large amount of gold and jewels, sufficient, with the booty that Alla-ud-din had already obtained, to indomnify him for the expenses of his expedition; and his proposals were accepted by Alla-ud-din, who released his prisoners, and promired to quit the town on the morning of the fifteenth day from his first entrance. Meanwhile Ramadhandra's son, Samkara, who, on the first appearance of the enemy, had retired to collect troops, advanced with a large army to within a few miles of the city. Ramachandra sent word to him that peace had been concluded. But Sameara, relying on the numerical superiority of his forces, disregarded the injunctions of his father, and cent a message to Alla-ud-din, calling on him to restore whatever plunder he had taken and to leave the province quietly. Thereupon Alia-ad-din left a force of a thousand horse to invest the fort and to prevent a sally, and marched with the rest of his army to attack Samkara. A hattle ensued in which the Muhammadan troops, overpowered by

I brigge translation, Vol. I., pp. 204 to 420; see also Hiphimstone's History of India, Lawell's collinar, pp. 286 to 400. My account to of course only an abstract; but I have found it convenient in scany piaces to use the actual words of Fernista as randored by his translator.

numbers, fell back on all sides. They were joined, however, by the force which had been left to invest the fort. And the Hindus, prevanted by the dust from discovering the numbers of this force, supposed that the king's army, of which they had heard, had arrived. A pume seized them, and they broke and fled in all directions. Alla-nd-din did not think it prudent to pursue them, but returned and again invested the fort. Ramachandra now found himself to be in great difficulties; especially because a number of bags, supposed to contain grain, which had been taken into the fort for the support of the garrison, were found to contain only salt. He accordingly again commenced negociations, and peace was ultimately concluded, the terms being that Alla-nd-din should receive, on evacuating the country, " six hundred normals of pearls, two mounds of diamonds, rubies, omeralds, and supplieres, one thousand seconds of silver, and four thousand pieces of sills, besides," says Ferichts, "a long list of other prenions commodities, to which reason forbids us to give demanded, that Alla-ad-din might leave there a garrison for the collection of the revenues which were to be remitted to him at Karrah-Manikpur. Alla-ad-din accordingly released all his prisoners, and, on the twenty-lifth day from his first arrival before Devagiri, murched in triumph out of the city and proceeded on his return to Karralo.

It was shortly after these events that Alla-ud-din inveigled the king, Jolal-ud-din, into meeting him, with only a small retiune, at Manikpur. On the 19th July, a. n. 1295, Jelal-ud-stin was treacherously murdered there by Alla-ud-din's adherents. And Alla-ud-din then ascended the throne of Dellii.

For some years after this, the Yadavas of Devagiri remained unmalested. But, Ramachandra having become irregular in the payment of his tribute, in a.n. 1306 Alta-ud-din placed an army of a hundred thousand horse under the command of one of his sunucla, Mank Kafur, and sent him to subdue the Dokkau. The expedition was rainforced on its way by the troops of Ain-ol-Mulk Muliani, the governor of Malwa and of Alaf Khan, the governor of Gujarat; and one of the principal objects of it was to recover Devaladevi, the daughter of Kanladevi who, on the defeat and flight of her husband, Karnaraya of Gujarat, in a.n. 1297, had been taken into the harem of Alla-nd-din and had become a favourite with him. Karnaraya, taking Davaladovi with him, had fled to Bagiann, one of the districts dependent on Gujarat and hordering on the Devaguri dominions. He refused the demand of Malik Kafur that she should be given up, and overtually, listening to overtures from Devagiri, promised her, then in her thirteenth year, in marriage to Samkara. Karnaraya, however, was shortly after this attacked by a division of the army under Alaf Khila, and, being totally defeated, fled to Dovagira. Bhimadeva, the brother of Samhara, who had conducted the negociations for the marriage, and

² Apparently Karasdeva II., the last of the Vyagiragalli or Vegnelé branch of the Chanlakyar of Ankilwid; Ind. Am., Vol. VI., p. 213.

² Regima, with Chander as the original, appears to have been enhancemently the math-west division of the previous of Antangahot.

who with only a small resinue was conveying Devaladeri to Devagiri, was intercepted by a small body of Alaf Khan's troops, and, in the skirmish that ensued, Devalatievi was captured and taken to Alaf Khan's comp. Alaf Khan straightway returned with her to Dulhi; and she was soon after married to Alla-ud-din's eldest son, Khizr Khuan

Malik Kafur, however, went on into the Dekkan, and, having subdued a great part of the Maratha country, which he distributed among his officers, proceeded to the siege of Devagiri. But Ramachandra, being in no condition to make successful opposition, left Samkara in the fort, and advanced with presents to meet the conqueror, in order to obtain peace. Malik Kafur, accordingly, drow up an account of his expedition and sent it to the king, and, some time after took Ramachandra with him to Delhi, with rich presents, to pay his respects. Ramachandra was received there with great marks of favour and distinction, and royal dignities were conferred upon him; and, not only was he restored to his government, but other districts were added to his dominions, for all of which he did homage and paid tribute to the king of Delhi The king, on this occasion, gave him the district of Namari, near Gujarat, as a personal estate, and a fac of tankas to pay his expenses home. For the rest of his life Ramachandra did not neglect to send the annual tribute to Delhi.

In A.D. 1309, Rámachandra entertained Malik Káfur and Khwájá Hoji at Devagiri, where they halted on their way to salshue the king of Worangal.

In a.o. 1310, Alla-ud-din, as has been mentioned in the preceding section, sent Mulik Kafur and Khwaja Haji with a large army to reduce the Hoyselss of Dramsamodra. Having reached Devagiri, they found that Ramachandra was dead, and that Samkara was not well affected to the Muhammadans. Leaving a part of his army at Paithan on the Godavari, to overawe Samkara and hold him in check, Malik Kafur continued his march to the south, and, having effected the conquest of Dyarasamudra, where the reigning king was Ballála III., returned to Delhi in a.p. 1811, apparently without having found any cause for the time being for active operations against Sankara. But Samkara subsequently withheld his tributo. Accordingly, in A.D. 1312, Malik Kafur for the fourth time proceeded into the Dekkan, and seized Samkara and put him to death. He then laid waste Maháráshira and the Karnátaka, from Chaul and Dabhol' on the coast as far as Mudgal' and Raichur,* said took up his residence at Davagiri, from which place he realised the tribute from the princes of Telingana and the Karnataka, and rumitted it to Delhi.

Scon after this, however, Malik Kafur was summoned up to Delhi, and, while he was occupied in intrigues there, Harapala or Haripála, the son-in-law of Ramachandra, stirred up the Dekkan to

Lat. 18° 34° N., Long. 72° 50° E.; twenty-five miles south of Bomlay, in the count A history of Kakilla District.
 Lat. 17° 10° N., Long. 72° 17° E.; eighty miles south of Bomlay, in the Hatnagerichies.
 Lat. 10° 1° N., Long. 70° 30° E.; in the Nizon's Dominions.
 Lat. 10° 12° N., Long. 77° 28° E.; in the Nizon's Dominions.

arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisms, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri. The intrigues at Delhi coded in the death of Alfa-nd-din, said to have been caused by poison administered by Mailk Kafur, on the 19th December a.m. 1316. But shortly after this, Malik Kafur himself was assessinated, and Muharik, the third son of Alfa-nd-din was placed on the throne. In a.g. 1318, Mubarik himself led an army to chastise Harapala. On the arrival of the king, Harapala and his adherents fied. But a detachment was sent in pursuit of them, and Harapala was captured, brought back, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his bead was set up over the gate of his own capital. This completed the extinction of the Yadava dynasty.

Up to a.n. 1838, Devagiri seems to have not been looked upon as a place of much importance, though it was the score of many of the contests that enough between the Mahammalans and the Marathas during the completion of the subjugation of the Dukkan. But, in that year, Mahammad Tughlak, who had a sended the throne of Delhi in a.p. 1325, visited Devagiri on one of his campaigns, and was so much pleased with the situation and strength of the place, and considered it to be in so much more central a position than Delhi itself, that he decided upon making it the capital of his empire. He changed its name from Dovagiri, or the mountain of the gods', to Daniarahad, or 'the city of wealth,' which name it still rotains. But, though he three times compelled the population of Dolhi to migrate to Danhalabad, his project of making it the capital of the empire failed in the end. Since the time of its change of name, however, Devagiri or Daulatahad has continued to be a Mahammadan town. In about an 1812, it was visited by Hin Bainta, a traveller from Tangiers, who describes the city as consisting then of three parts, - Danlatabad, Kataka (probably the citadel), and Dwalkir or Dovagiri.

¹ Ind. Ast. Val. III., p. 115.

SECTION X.

THE RATTAS OF SAUNDATTI AND BELGAUM.

We have been occupied hitherts with the history of the supreme dynastics, acticing only incidentally the great feedatory families of Mahimmadalescares, through whom,—in addition to their Mahiprochians, Feedhians, Senipatis, and Dandaniyakas,—the auverages paramount carried on the administration of their dominions. We have now to deal in detail with those leadstory families, the members of which enjoyed a status very different from that of the other officials just named, inasmuch as,—matend of lang only individual officers, of haphazard origio, selected for their personal abilities used invested with special powers,—they were the hereditary governors of different provinces of the kingdom, subordinate to whatever dynasty happened at the time to exercise the supreme away.

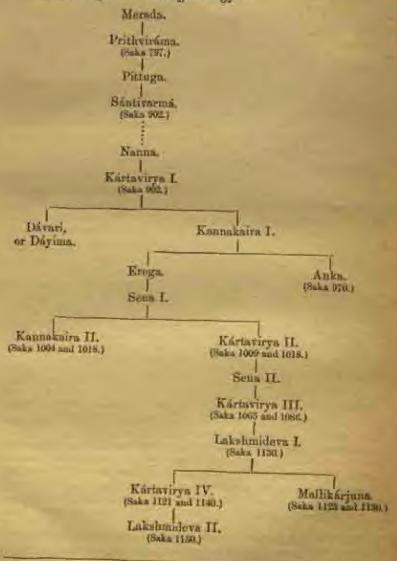
The dynasty of the Rashtrakutas died out, as we have seen, in the person of Kakka III. or Kakkala, in Saka 895 (a.n. 978-4). They left, however, an impress of their power and dominion in this part of the country, which long survived themselves, in the Batta Mahamandalescarus, who, for about three and a half conturies, -light as the fendatories of the Hantrakutan, then as the feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and then apparently of their own independent authority until they were conquered by the Yadavas of Devagiri, - had the government of the Kundi or Kuhundi Three-thousand province, a division of the Kuntala country, which included the greater part of the Belgaum District and the smith-western parts of the Kaladigi District. Their capital was first Sugandhavarti, the modern Saundatti I in the Belgamu District, and afterwards Venugrams or Velograms, the modern Belguam itself) and their inscriptions are found at those two places, and at Watnal, Sogal, Matwail, Nesargi, Hannikeri, Kamur, Kalhole, and Bhoj, in the Belgaum District, -at Khanapur and Rayabag in the Kolhapur State, and at Lokapur on the highroud between Belgaum and Kaladgi.

In some of their inscriptions the members of this family call themselves Rashtrakatas; and in one or two passages they assert that they belonged to the lineage of Krishna II. of that dynasty. But in the majority of instances they use the name of Ratta; and, though they may possibly have been of the same original stock with the Rashtrakutas, the probability is that they were only some local division of the Reddi caste. They were of the Jain religion. They had the title of Lattalur-puravar-dibiscurs or Lattanur-puravar-dibiscurs, 'supreme lord of Lattalur or Lattanur, the best of cities;'

¹ Lat. 13 47 No. Long. 750 12 E ; the chief town of the Paragral Tillahl.

tent this city, which was therefore the place from which they originally started, has not yet been alentified. They were catitled to carry the banner of a golden Garada, and to use the mark of red-lead or vermilion. What the latter was, I have not been able to determine; but, as to the former, the only copper-plate grant of this family that has been discovered has on its seal a human figure, kneeling on its right knee, which must be Garada. They were also entitled to have the masseal instrument called trival's played before them.

The following is the Ratta genealogy :-



¹ Suntrangurada Benja.

Morada and his son, Prithviránas, were originally teachers, of the Kareya sent of the holy Mullapatirtha. Prithvirána was the first of the family to be invested with the rank and authority of a Mahdelmunta or Mahdelmundalssvara,—by the Rashtrakata king Krishna II., about Saka 797 (a.D. 875-6).

Of Pittura, the acu of Prithvirama, we have no record, except that he confronted and repulsed a certain Ajavarma, who came to attack him, and that his wife was Nijikabbe or Nijiyabbe. Of the time of his sun, Sintivarma or Santa, whose wife was Chandikabbe, we have one inscription, at Saundatti, dated Sakn 902 (a.z. 980-1) the Vikrama sum cutsure. It mentions him as the femiatory of the Western Chelinkya king Taila II., but does not give any further historical information about him.

After Santivarius there is a break in the generalogy, there being nothing to show whether Nanna was his uncle or brother, or in what way he was related to him. Of Nauna, also called Naunapayyarana, we have no details. Of the time of his son, Kartavirya I or Katta I, there is one inscription at Socal near Saundatti. It is of the same date as the inscription of his prodecessor, Sautivarina, vis. Saka 202 (a.s. 280-1), and records that he was governing the Kundi country as the feadatory of the Western Chalakya king Taila II. Another and later inscription speaks of him again as the feadatory of Taila II., who is mentioned therein by his title of A havamalla I., and also records that it was he who fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kundi country.

Of Dávari or Dávima, Kannakaira I. or Kanna I., and Firega or Eraga, we have no inscriptions or historical information. Of the time of Anka there are two inscriptions,—at Saundatti. One of them is the first part of a tablet which also bears a later inscription; it is dated Suka 070 (a.c. 1048-0), the Sarvadhári succepta, and records that he was the fendatory of the Western Chalakya king Somewars I. The other is a fragment of the same date.

Of Scan I. or Kalasema I., and his wife Mailaladevi, we have no details. His chiest son, Kannakaira II. or Kanna II., is mentioned as one of the feudatory Mahámandalasenros in the Tidgundi grant, from the Kaladge District, of the Western Chahakya king Vikramáditya VI., which is dated Saka 1004 (a.p. 1082-3), the Dundubhi answettern. He is also mentioned as the feudatory of the same king and of his son Jayakarna, in no inscription at Konnur in the Belganm District, dated Saka 1909 (a.p. 1987-6), the Prabhava samenterna. And he ascense to have been alive, and to have continued in authority in conjunction with his younger brother Kartavirya II., up to Saka 1918 (a.p. 1996-7), the Dhata samentara; as he is mentioned, after the exceed of that date, in one of the Saundatti inscriptions.

Marada, and Prithvisions

Fritnes, and Sinternmen.

Names and Kartavirya I

Direct, Kannahairs 1, Eregs, and Anha

Some I., upd. Kannakaira 11,

¹ June, Ru. St. R. An. Soc., Vol. X., p. 194; and P. S. and O. C. fascriptions, No. 18.

Jour. So. Br. E. As. Soc., Vol. X., p. 204. Ind. Ast., Vol. 1., p. 80.
Jour. St. Hr. R. As. Esc., Vol. X., p. 287; F. E. and O. C. Jageriphons, No.

¹ M. p. 104 : P. S. and O. C. Jauriptions, No. 84.

^{# 767-11}

Kartaninya II.

Of the time of Kartavirya II. or Kutta II ,-also called Senant-Singa, or 'the lion of Sona,'-and his wife Bhagaladovi, we have four inscriptions,-a languagest at Saundatti, the date of which is lost, but the presently of which shows that he had held office under the Western Chalokya king Somesvara II.; 1 another at Saundatti, which is dated Saka 1009 (s.o. 1087-8), the Prabhava succentaint; one at Wamal, which is dated in either the same or the following year; and the above-mentioned Saundatti inscription of Saka 1013 (A.v. 1096-7).

Sees II., will Kartavirya III.

Of Sens II. or Kalmens II., and his wife Lakshmidevi, we have no details. Of the time of Kariavirya III. or Kattama, and his wite Padmaladevi or Padmavati, we have four inscriptions, - two at Khanapur in the Kolhapur State, dated Saka 1965 (All. 1143-4), the Radhirodgari someature, and Saka 1084 (a.c. 1162-3), the Chitrablutan summentance; one at Bail-Hongal in the Belgama District, dated Saka 1086 (s.t. 1164-5), the Tarana superstates; 2 and one at Konnur, the date of which is effected. In the first, he is spoken of as the fendatory of the Western Chalukya king Jagadokamalla II., and in the third, as being, or rather having been, the foudstory of Tails III. of the same dynasty. But in the fourth he has the title of chelesworti, or 'universal emperor.' I'rom this, and from the fact that his descendants, though they retain the title of Maddmandalowers, speak of them elves as enjoying sameliye, or complete sovereignty, and do not give the names of any paramount sovereigns in their inscriptions, it is plain that, in the time of Sona II. or of Kartavirya III., the Rattav established their independence, taking advantage of the general confusion that must have prevailed during the last few years of the Chalukya dynasty, in the occurrence of the events that finally ended in the complete subversion of it by Bijjala of the Kalachuri family.

Labalantino 1

Of Lakshmidova I., Lakshmans, or Lakshmidhara, whose wife was Chandaladevi or Chandrikadevi, we have one inscription,at Hannikeri near Sampgaum, dated Saka 1130 (a.n. 1208-9), the Vibbava sameafsara. It is in this inscription that we first find that the capital of the Rattus was moved from Sugandhavarli to Vanugrams, and that, in addition to the Kundi Three-thousand, they possessed also the Venugrams Seconty, a district which they appear to have acquired by conquest from the Kadambas of Goo. This inscription speaks of Lakshmidava I, as a descendant of the Rachtrubula king Krishna II. to whom it gives the title of Kundhere-pure reachismre, or 'supreme lord of Kandharapara, the best of cities.' This may have been one of the original cities of the Rashtrakutas; but the present mention of it is an isolated one.

Martavirya IV., and Malakkajana

Of the time of Kartavirya IV., and his brother Mallikarjuna, who reigned conjointly with him as Yavardia, we have seven in reptions. -oue at Sankeswar near Chikkodi, dated Saka 1121 [a.n. 1199-1200), the Siddharthi sameutsura, and Saka 1124, the Dandabhi sementerry; son at Rayabag, dated Saka 1124 for Saka 1123

¹ Jour. So. St. R. de Son., Vol. X., p. 212, 2 Effect MS, Collection, Vol. II., pp. 547 and 348, 3 Sen Ful. Act., Vol. IV., p. 113, 4 P. S. and O.-C. Inteription, No. 941, and the Third Architectual Report, 103, p. 103.

Lakahmideva IL

(a.o. 1201-2), the Durmati computerer; I two, which were formerly at Belgam but were removed from there and have now bean entirely lost eight of, dated Saka 1127 for Saka 1126 (a.n. 1204-5), the Raktakshi samueleace; one at Kalhele nour Golcak, of the same date; one, a copper-plate grant, at Bhoj near Chikkodi, dated Saka 1131 for Saka 1130 (a.c. 1208-9), the Vibbaya rementsore; and one at Nesargi near Sampganm, dated Saka 1141 for Saka 1140 (a.p. 1218-9), the Bahudhanya somestiare. From the dates of his surfice inscriptions, it is plain that Kartavirya IV, first shared the government with his father Lakshimdeva I. His wives were Echaladevi and Madevi or Mahadevi.

Of the time of Lakshmalera II., also called Boppana-Singa, or 'the lion of Bopps,' we have only one inscription,-at Saundait!; it is dated Sales 1151 for Sales 1150 (a.b. 1228-9), the Sarvadhari suspendence. This is the last notice that we have of the Ratina. Lakelunidova II, resems to have been the last of his race, and to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yadavas of Devagiri. By Saka 1150 we find Singhana II. of that dynasty making grants and -tting up inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Kolhiper, in the Kaladgi District, in the Toragal Six-thousand, in the Belvola country, and in Dharwad and Maisur, in sufficient numbers to show that the whole of the country on the north, east, and south of the Kumii Three-thousand was then entirely subject to him; though, as is shown by the date of the inscription of Lakshmideva II., he had ovidently left the Rattas unmolested up to them. In Saka 1171 (a.o. 1249-50), however, we find Singhaua's son Krishna in possession of the Kundi Three-thousand. It must have been, therefore, in the latter part of Singhana's reign that the Ratius were subjugated by his emister and general Victiona, as recorded in the Behatti grant of Krishan dated Saka 1175.

Val. X., p. 182.

2 Filled MS, Callerdon, Val. II., pp. 571 and 576,

2 June, Ro. Rr. E. As. Soc., Val. X., p. 220; P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions,

¹ Ellion MS, Collection, Vol. II., p. 564; and see Jour, Ho, Br. R. As. Soc.,

Id., Vol. X., p. 240.
 Id., Vol. X., p. 260; P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 50.
 Id., Vol. XII., p. 42.

SECTION XI.

THE KADAMBAS OF BANAWASI AND HANGAL

As in the case of the Western Chalukyas and Chalukyas, so, in the case of the Kadambas and Kadambas, the difference in the first syllable of the name seems to hapty thus the Kadamba Mahdamadalescurae of Banawani and Hangal, and their relatives of Gos of whom we shall treat in the following Section, cannot claim a direct lineal descent from the early Kadamba kings of whom an account has been given in Section II. above.

The Kédambas of Banawasi 1 and Hangal 2 deduce their origin from the three-eyed and four-urmed Mayuravarms L, -the Makkanna-Kaslamba of one inscription, who was the sen of the god Siva and the earth. This legend as to the birth of Mayumvarma I., -taken in connection with the legend of the Kadambas of Goa, that the founder of their family, Jayanta or Trilochana-Kudamba, surang from the surth at the foot of a kadamba-tree, where a drop of award full from the for head of Sira after the company of Tripura, -margosts the inference that the Kadaunkas, and perhaps the Kudamhas before thum, were an aboriginal race, and not one of the A ryan tribes that immigrated from the north; oppositely if, as Mr. Rice intimates, the kudamba-tree is one of the toddy-producing pains which are so common throughout the districts ruled ever by the Kadambas and Kedambas. At the same time it is wortly of notice that there is also a trudition that Mayuravarma I., not simply introduced but brought with him, twelve-thousand Brahmans, of thirty-two gotres, purified by performing the agnification-acrifice, from the agentifica of Ahrchahlatra, and established them in the

7 Lat 14" 46 No. Long TO 12 Re; the chief them of the Titaks of the accession to Diagnal Diagnatic.

¹ Lat. 14° 23' No. Lung. 73° 5' E. ; in the first Talaka of the North Kanara District.

That impact is distilled in some way or other from the keckular is the world the formal of the frame of the formal of the frame of the formal of the frame of the

added in a feature's, "there is no rinear exadition from the desirable free; but its flavors are said to proble a spirit, by chatillation;—whence delimates is one of the symmyon of wine or sublitation higher."

There were exidently at least two pieces, whather regions or crime, called Abiah-chhaira.—Cleared Uniningham (Arravolagnas freperts, Vol. I., p. 235) the difference of them with the motion Ramescar, about twenty-two mins as the worth of Radian in the North-West Provinces. While Fed. Leasts of Map of Access foolial blooms apparently the same sens with the modern Farakashed, about fifty-fire mins to the south-cast of Rulean.—Prof. Hall (Takes-Farakashed, about fifty-fire mins to the south-cast of Rulean.—Prof. Hall (Takes-Farakashed, No. II., p. 101, note 1) and that one of them was not let from the Vindhya montains.—A study management of S. and O. C. Barrishena, S.c. 56 records that Suria, who was the cost of Pulicula, and was assumed to a Endandar princess, was born it Abialachiants on the leaks of the river Similia.—For other references are find its., Vol. IX., p. 25, note.

agrandru of Sthanugudhapura or Tanagundur, the modern Talgued or Taldagundi in the Shikarpur Talaka of the Sivamogya District of Maigur.

The Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal were entitled to have the nusical instrument called permutti played before them, to carry the banner of a monkey, or perhaps of Hanuman, the king of monkoys, and to use the signet of a lieu. One of their family-titles was Bunavasi-puraeur-adhiseers, or supreme ford of Banavasi, the bust of cities. And their family-god was Viahno, under the name of Madhukewara of Jayantipura or Banawasi.

The fullest account of the genealogy is given in a stone-tablet inscription at Kargudari in the Hangal Talaka of the Dharwall District; and, with a few additions from an inscription at Banawasi, another at Hangal, and other sources, is as shown in the accompanying table. The Kargudari inscription states that Mayuravarma 1. was preceded by seventy-seven ancestors, who all reigned in succession; but as yet we have no further information regarding them. Including, as it does, a number of names as to which we have no historical data, it is of course upon to doubt whether the list is altogether authoratic; especially since the Richtrakuta inscriptions from Nidagoudi, Kyásanur, Tálgund, and A'dur, all in the neighbourhood of Hangal, show that at any rate up to Saka 869 (A. D. P17-8) the Kadambas were preceded in the government of the Banavase province by the members of another family of Mahimandilescarus, called Chellaketama or Chellapataka, whose history has utill to be worked out.

Dut of the annexed list of manus, the first, in chronological order, | Kanimaras II. of which we have any historical information, is that of Kirttivarms II or Kirttidova I, also called Tailana-Singa or the lion of Taila, the son of Tails or Tailspa L and Charandaladevi. We find him in Saka 990 (s.n. 1068-9), the Kilaka samestrary, governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand, as the feadatory of the Western Chalakya king Somesvara 1.7 And in Saka 998 (a.n. 1076-7), the Nala sumputerro, and in Saka 599, the Pingala suscentance, he was still governing the same district, as the fendatory of the Western Uhalukya king Vikramáditya VI.

In Edda 1010 (a.o. 1088-9), the Vibhava semesteura, we find Santivarma II., Santa, or Santaya, governing the Banavase Twelvethroughlund the Panungal or Hangal Five-hundred, so the femlatory of Vikramaditya VI. His wife was Siriyadovi, of the Pandya family.

Santivarmi II.

t 3" S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 221.

I Sakhtelmeenfrudings 1 squivalent to remarendrudhugis. Conf. the releases until delings of the Kalambas of Gen.

^{*} Sandralla-Alama. This was also used by the Kadamlias of Ges., and appears on their coins and in the sails of their couper-plate grants. No coins or copper-plates of the Kadamlias of Baraward and Hangal have been discovered yet.

* Ind. All., Vol. X., p. 248.

* Filler MS. Collection. Vol. II., p. 40; and P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 10), where, on the authority of Inscriptions is Ithermore and Mysers, it is averagly suffered as bring at Hull in the Balgaum District.—The original inscription appears to a set for the contract and supplies appears to to apt fortherming new.

1 feet. Aut., Vol. IV., p. 206; and Effect MS. Collection, Vol. L., p. 278.

2 feet Aut., Vol. IV., p. 203; and Effect MS. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 585 and 191.

2 Elles MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 594.

Tadlagua II.

In Saka 1021 (a.n. 1009-1100), the Pramadi sementure, in Saka 1930 (a.b. 1108-9), the Sarvadhael sameuteure, in Saka 1044 (k.D. 1122-3), the Subhakrit amentsara, and in Saka 1046 (A.D. 1124-5), the Krodhi sameateurs, we find Tails or Tailspa II. governing the Bamaram Twelve-thousand and the Panangal Five-hundred, as the femlatory of Vikramiditya VI. In the inscription of Saka 1030, his capital is called Panthipura; this is only another name of Hangal, which is the inscriptions of this period is also called Virginian and Virginianagara. His wives were Biobaladevi, of the Pandya family, and Chainaladevi, who was the mother of Tailama. Tails II. appears to have died in Saka 1057 (a.r. 1135-6), the Raksham sammatonar, during, or woon after, a siege of Rangal by the Hoyanlas under Vishmurardhama. The Banawasi and Hangal districts were then subjugated for the time being by Vishnuvardhuis; but they were not retained by him for long.

htsyxravarnal III.

In Saka1055 (a.n. 1131-2), the Virodhikrit sameatsara, Mayuravarma III. was governing the Banavilor Twelve-thousand audithe Haugal Five-hundred, presumably in conjunction with his father Tailapa II., as the foudatory of the Western Chalukya king Somesvara 111.

Mailiberjum L.

In Saha 1054 (a.b. 1132-3), the Paridhavi summatown, presumably in conjunction with his father Tailapa II., and in Saka 1057 (A.D. 1135-6), the Rakaham armentarra, after his father's death, Mallikarjuna L, also called Tribburyanamallarasa, another son of Tailand II., was governing the Banavase Pwelve-thousand and the Panningal Five-hundred, as the foudatory of Somewarn III. - and agnin in Saka 1066 (a.n. 1144-5), the Raktalishi sumratsura, as the foudatory of Jagadekamalla II.

Kinnleya

And in Saka 1111 (a.p. 1189-90), the Saumya samratsara, Kamadeva or Kavadeva, also called Tailamana-Ankakara or this warrior or champion of Tailama, was governing the Bamwasa Twelve-thousand, the Panuagal Five-handred, and the Puligers or Lakshmeswas Three-hundred, as the foundatory of the Western Chalakya king Someavara IV.," after subjugating the countries of Male, Tulu, the Konkanas, and the Western Ghants. Kamadera's wife was Ketaladevi. There are two other inscriptions of Kamadova, at Hangal." One of them is dated in the sixtsouth year of his reign, the Nala semestaru, i.e. Saka 1718 (a.n. 1196-7); which prives Saku 1103 (a.s. 1151-2), the Sarvari summations, as his initial date. This inscription is on a viragal or monumental tablet, the sculptures on which are a very vivid representation of buttle-scenes. It records that in Saku 1118 the Hoyada king Vira-Ballala or Ballala II. came and pitched his camp at the Anikere, the large tank on the west side of Hangal, and thence besieged the city. He was defeated, and repulsed for the time, by Kamadova's forces under his generals Schani and his son Patmayya or Padmana, the former of whom was

¹ Incl. Ast., Vol. X., p. 249; and Elliot MS, Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 599 and 80t,

and Vol. II., p. 396.

Fillion M.S. Collesson, Vol. I., pp. 723 and 725.

J.L. Vol. I., pp. 624, 763, and 706.

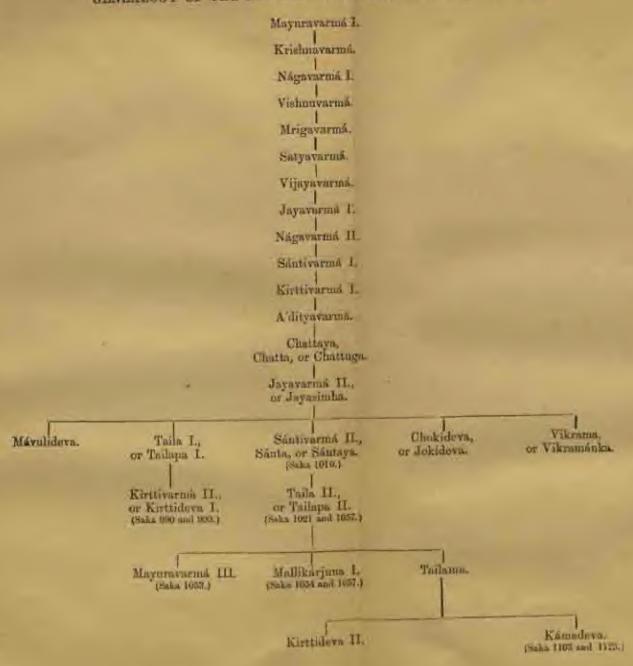
Lt. Vol. I., pp. 627, 723, 725, and 727.

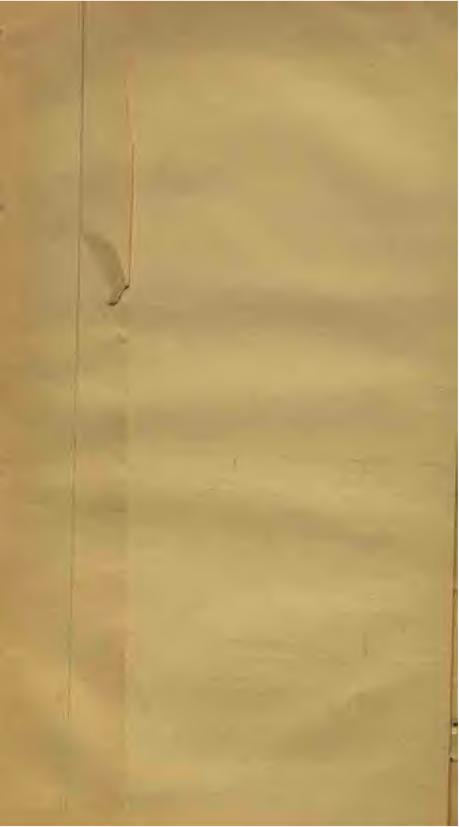
J.L. Vol. I., p. 772.

See pote 6, p. 63.

P. S. and O.-C. Inerriptions, Non 106 and 107, Effect Mc. Collection, Vol. II.,

GENEALOGY OF THE KA DAMBAS OF BANAWA'SI AND HA'NGAL.





THE KADAMBAS OF BANAWA'SI AND HA'NGAL, 87

killed in the battle. But Ballala II, seems to have soon afterwards completely subjugated the Kadambas and amered their territory. There are inscriptions at Satenhalli in the Kod Talaka which show that Kanadova was still making active resistance, though he had apparently lost Hangal itself, in Saka 1125 (a.D. 1203-4), the Radhirodgari samuntaira; but what became of him after that date is not yet known.

In addition to the above, there are several detached names, the owners of which claim to belong to the family of the Kadambas of Banawaa and Hangal, and about whom we have historical information, though they cannot as yet be referred to their places in the annexed Thus, in Saka 041 (a.s. 1010-20), the Siddharthi genealogy. sameatians, the Mahimandalescare Kundamarasa, also called Sattigana-Chatia, was governing the Banavase Twelve-thousand, the Santalige Thousand which would seem to have been somewhere in the north or north-west of Majsur, and the Hayvo Five-hundred or the country between Banawasi and Balagemve and the sun, up to the borders of the western ocean, at his capital of Balipura or Balagamyo, as the fendatory of the Western Chalakya king Jayasimha III. In Saka 956 (a.n. 1034-5), the Bhava aumentears, in Saka 960 (a.o. 1038-9), the Bahudhanya superoferra, and in Saka 966 (a.b. 1041-5), the Taraua samualsara, the Mahamandalescara Mayoravarma II. was governing the Panungal Five-hundred, as the feudatory first of Juyasimha III. and then of Somesvara L. In Saka 967 (a.n. 1045-6], the Pacthiva sumeature, in Saka 969, the Sarvajit sammateure, and in Saka 970, the Sarvadhäri sammateura, the Mahamandalorura Chavandaraya was governing the Banavasi Twolve-thousand at his capital of Balligave or Balagaure, as the femintory of Somesvara I. In Sukn 977 (a.D. 1055-6), the Manmatha sameulears, the Mahamandolescara Harikesars was governing the Banaviai Twelve-thousand, as the feudatory of Vikramidirya VI., who was then the vicercy for the above district and that of the Gangavadi Ninety-six-thousand. In Saka 989 (a.o. 1067-8), the Plaranga computers, the Mohimundaleman Soyimaran was governing the Panungal Five-hundred, as the fendatory of Somesvara L. In Saka 1092 (a.D. 1070-1), the Vikriti someuteurs, Nagatiyaram or Nagadityn, and his son Ketarasa, the lard of Uchehangigiri, were governing a One-thousand district, which was probably the Santuling Thousand, in subordination to the Mahamandolesvara Vijayapandya, of the Pandya family, who had acknowledged allegeance to the Western Challekya king Taila III. up to Saka 1034, but who must have been independent at the time of this inscription. In Saka 1163 (a.n. 1241-2), the Plava sumenteura, and Saka 1173 (A.D. 1251-2), the Virodhikrit sameatsara, the Mahamandalerrara

Kun iamarasa.

Mayeravarma II.

Chivamlariya

Barikemer.

Segim amoa

Najmii учения, з Kethina

Hillot M.K. Collection, Vol. II., pp. 300, 322, and 323.
 Rattings is another form of the name Satylaraps. In the present instance it denotes the Western Chainkya king Satylaraya II.
 Jud. Ast., Vol. V., p. 15.
 Hillot M.S. Collection, Vol. I., pp. 57, 63, and 80.
 Jud. Ast., Vol. I., pp. 21 and 90; and Jud. Ant., Vol. IV., p. 179.
 Jud. Ast., Vol. IV., p. 203.
 Hillot M.S. Collection, Vol. I., p. 176. See also under Summirva, the last name in the Empire.

P. S. and O.-C. Inteription, No. 115.

Vicor-Matters. Mattikarjum II.

Samuelera.

Vira-Mallideva or Mallikarpina II. was governing the Banavase Twolve-thousand and the Panangal Five-hundred, apparently independently; and his initial date is fixed as either Saka 1137 (A.B. 1215-6), the Yava commutative, or Saka 1138, the Dhata sumentaire, by two other inscriptions which, without specifying the Saka year, give the Khara sumentaire, which was Saka 1152, as both the fitteenth and the sixteenth year of his reign. And finally there is the Makismandalevera Somaders, Soyidava, or Sovideva, who was governing apparently the Panangal Five-hundred in the Duranakha suspentaire, his second year, the Vilambi comentaire, his fourth year, and the Vikart semzetaire, his fifth year; but there is nothing in his imeriptions to smalle us to refer them to the Saka era. It is possible that he is the same person as the Soyimarass mentioned above, who, as the feudatory of Somewars I., was governing the Panangal Five-hundred in Saka 989 (a.b. 1007-8), the Plaranga semulative.

Elliot MS. Callerion, Vol. II., pp. 663 and 604.
 Lt., Vol. II., pp. 667 to 610.

SECTION XII.

THE KA'DAMBAS OF GOA.

There was another family of Kadamba Mahamandalerraras, at Gepakapattana, Gepakapuri, Gove, or Gos, with a minor capital at Palasika, Palasige, or Palasi, the modern Halsige or Halsi in the Khanapur Taluka of the Belgaum District. They were andonbtedly of the same original stock as the Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal, though no indication has yet been obtained as to the point at which the two genealogies may be joined. But the separation of the two families must be of considerable antiquity; as each branch has a different name for the founder of it, though it is possible that the two names may be shown hereafter to belong to one and the same person. The Kadambas of Banawasi and Hangal derive their origin from the three-eyed and four-armed Mayuruvarma, the son of Siva and the earth. Whereas the Kadambas of Gos derive their origin from the three-eyed and fourarmed Jayanta, otherwise called Trilochaus-Kadamba, who sprang from a drop of awent that fell to earth near the roots of a kadambatree from the forehead of the god Siva after the conquest of Tripum. There are some indications that they were preceded at Goa by a Konkana branch of the Silabara family, the founder of which was Januaphulla, and the representative of which, in Saka 930 (A.D. 1003.9), was Ráhurája, the femlatory of the Western Chálukya king Batyderaya II. This, however, is not as yet a certainty, and requires further investigation before it can be accepted as such. Neither as to this, nor us to how the Kadambas first came into the Belgaum District and the Goanese territory, have we as yet any definite information.

Lake the Kadamina of Banawasi and Hangal, the Kadambas of Goa had the family-title of 'supreme lord of Banavasi, the best of cities, and were entitled to have the musical instrument called permatti played before them, -to enery the banner of a monkey, "and to use the signot of a hon, which appears on the seals of the two copper-plate grants of this family that have been discovered, and on the gold coins of Permails and Jayakou III. Their family-god was Siva, under the name of Saptakotisvara. Their inscriptions are found at Goa in-If,—at Halsi, Goliballi, Badur, Degámve, Kittur,

I Lat 15' Mr N., Long. 74' 40' E.

2 Jean. Bo. Bo. R. An. Son., Vol. L., p. 200.

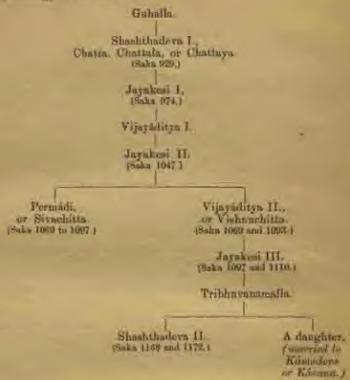
4 France-moduliness.

9 Jean Bo. Bo. R. An. Son., Vol. X., Appendix, p. raiv.

9 The temple of Saptate-terrer is said to be "Serven" in fine (RL, p. 43').

Thus be perhaps the "Nerva" of the maps, on the island of Foolade.—The image is paid to be re-best or-established by Malliotteharyra who, when he was the Malliottehary and the said to Markon of Residence II. at Vijayanagara (about a. t. 1330), honogod then and exp. Had the Turnink in se Malanamedians (RL, Vol. 1X., p. 227).

and Gadikatti, in the Belgaum District,—and at Narendra in the Dharwad District; and, contrary to the usual practice, they are generally dated in the Kaliyuga ora instead of in the Saka cra. Their genealogy is as below:—



Cinfialla Strackthadorp La stul dayaten: I Of Guhalla, also called Vyághramári or 'the tiger-slayer,' we have no historical details. Shashtindeva I., Chatta, Chattala, or Chattaya, is mentioned in the Gudikatti inscription as being in Saka 929 (a.s. 1007-8), the Phyamga samuatara, the fendatory of Jayasimha III. of the Western Chatekya signator, at that time Satyasaya II. was saill reigning, and Jayasimha III., his nephow, can have been only his viceroy. The second part of the same inscription mentions Jayakesi I as being in Saka 974 (a.m. 1052-3), the Nandana samuatara, the femilatory of the Western Chalakya king Somesvara I. And it is in other places recorded of him that he also the king of Kapardikadvipa, destroyed the Cholas, and opposed Kamadeva,—that he assembled the Kadambas, compared the Alupas, and established the Chalakyas in their kingdom,—that he caused the Chalakyas and the Cholas to become friends at Kanchi,—and that

I The initial date of the Kullynga is the vernal against of an Aid (find Ant. Val. V., p. 132). For convenience of comparison with the other tables to thin paper, take dates are univitabled for the Kullynga states in the annihilated table of this family.

be established himself at Gopakupattana as his capital. Kapardikadvipa is perhaps the island and adjoining territories of Shatshashti or Salsotte, as named after Kapardi II., of the Konkana branch of the Silaharas, who was reigning in the Konkana in Saka 775 (A.p. 853-4) and Saka 709, in the time of the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha L. And, if so, the king of Kapardikadvipa, slain by Jayakes: I., must be Nagarjuna, who was intermediate between Chhistaraja (Saka 946) and Mummuni or Mumvani (Saka 982), and as to the events of whose reign the Silahara inscriptions are sileut. That the Silaharas met with some serious reverses in or about the time of Nagarjana, is apparent from what is said of Anantapala or Anantadeva, the son of Nagarinna; via, that "he cast into the event of the edge of his sword those wicked heaps of ain who, at a time of misfortune from relatives that had become hostile, obtained power and devastated the whole of this Konkuna district, harnssing gods and Brahmans," 2 In the Degarrayakosha of Hemschamira and Abhayatilaka, it is narrated that Karna I., of the dynasty of the Chaulukyas of Auhilwad, married Mayanalladevi the daughter of a Kadamba king Jayaken who was ruling at Chandrapura in the Dekkan, Karna's date being from A.D. 1263-4 to A.D. 1003-4, this Jayakesi of Chandrapura seems to be the present Jayakesi I.; but Chandrapura has not been identified,—unless perchance, it is a Sanskritised form of Chandgad, the chief town of the Mahal of that name in the Belgaum District.

Of his son, Vijayaditya I. or Vijayacks I., the only definite record that we have is that his wife was Chattaladevi, the sister of Bijialmievi who was the mother of Jaguddeva of the Santara family of Patri-Pombachchapura.

His son, Jayakosi II., who styles himself Konkina-Chakravarti, or 'universal emperor of the Konkanas,' was the contemporary, and in the inscriptions is called the 'elder brother' by courtesy for 'consin,' of the Jagaddeva referred to above. The only inscription of his time that we have is a stone-tablet at Narendra, which is dated Saka 1047 (s.n. 1125-6), the Visvávasu samentara, while, as the feudatory of the Western Chilukya king Vikramaditya VI., he was governing the Konkam Nine-hundred, the Palasige Twelve-thousand, the Payre or Hayve Five-hundred, and the Kavadidvipa Lac-and-aquarter, which would seem to be the Kapardikadvipo montioned above and to include the northern provinces of the Konkanas, In his earlier years he seems to have made an attempt to throw off the Chalukya supremacy; as it is to his time that we must refer the events which led to Achugi II. of the Sinds family, another fondstory of Vikramaditya VI., taking Gos and giving it to the flames, and seizing upon the Konkana; and he is undoubtedly the Javakesi whom Permadi I., the son of A'chugi II., met and put to flight. His quarrel with the Chalukyas, however, must have been Vilaphilitya L.

Jayaksui II.

¹ Jour. Bo. Hr. R. At. Soc., Vol. XIII., p. 11.

5 Ind. Ant., Vol. IX., p. 37.—The full bearing of this passage emints be determined till we obtain an explanation of manage emission and Valuing state of the full. Vol. IV., p. 233.

5 Id., Vol. IV., p. 233.

6 P. S. mod O. C. Invertision, No. 180.

7 June, So. Re. R. At. Soc., Vol. IX., p. 243.

mon and permanently made up again, as Vikramaditya VI. gave him his daughter Mailaladovi in marriage. Jayahusu II was also at some time or other conquered by the Boysala king Vishnavarillians, who thereby acquired the Halasige or Palasige district; 2 but it must have been soon recovered by the Kadambas. Jayakesi II. also appears to be the Mahamandalexensa Jayakesi who is mentioned, in one of the Western Chainkya inscriptions at Lakshmeswar dated Saka 1060 (a.p. 1147-8), the Prabhava somvulaire, among the persons of distinction to whom presents were given at the time of making a grant to the god Somanatha.

Permisti, and Vijay bility a II.

The some of Jayakesi II. were Permadi, also called Perma and Paramardi, and Vijayadisya II., also called Vijayarka II. They also acquired respectively the names of Sivachitta and Viahnnehitta, by their devotion to the gods Siva and Vishnu. Permadi had also the title of Malargra-mari, "the slayer of the Malaras, or the people of the Ghant country," which corresponds to Makeparal-gamla, one of the titles of the Hoysala dynasty. And Vijayaditya II. had also the title of Vanibhushana or Sarasvatibhushana. Permadi'a wife was Kamaladevi. In one passage her father Kamadeva is said to be of the Somaramss, or race of the moon, and her mether Chattaladevi to be of the Pandya family; while in another passage Kamadova is mid to be of the Seryavamsa, or mee of the sun, and Chattaladevi to be of the Somavamea. It was Kamaladevi who caused to be built the small but elaborately scalptured temple of the god Kamala-Narayuna and the goddess Mahalakahmi at Degamve, which contains three of the inscriptions of this family; it was constructed by Tippoja, the sufradhari or 'mason' of the god Bankesvaraders, and the son of the sutradhari Holloja of Huvina-Bage or probably Rayabag in the Kulhapur State, and by Tippoja's son Bagoja. Vijayaditya's wife was Lakshmidevi, the daughter of a king Lakshmideva. The two brothers religned conjointly, from Kaliyuga 4248 (Saka 1069; A.v. 1147-8), the Prabhava summateurs. The carliest of their inscriptions, at Golihalli, is dated in the fourteenth year, the Vikrama sameatsara (Saka 1082; A.D. 1160-1), the seventeenth year, the Svabbana summateura (Saka 1085 ; A.O. 1163-4), and the twenty-eight year, the Nandana come about (Saka 1094; a.n. 1172-3), of the reign of Permadi." He was then, at his capital of Gove, ruling over the Konkana Nine-hundred, the Palazige Twelvethousand, and the Venngrams or Belgaum Seventy. The Bailar inscription is dated in the twenty-first year of his rouge, the Sarvajit computation, which was Kaliyuga 4268 (Saka 1089; Ap. 1167-8). and also in his twenty-second year, the Sarvadhari sameatsara, In one of the Halai inscriptions, we find him, in the twenty-third year of his reign, Kallyuga 4270 (Saka 1091; A.D. 1169-70), the Virodhi sumentsora, making a grant of the village of Sindavalli in the Kalagiri kasapana of the Palasi district. In one of the Dogamva macriptions, we find him, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign,

7 M., p. 278.

The submission of Jayakess is recorded in the Polyeman Lademachavine, V., 25.
 She was the daughter of Vikramaditys VI. by his wife Baleramathlert, and was a younger sister of Somewata III.
 Id. No. 97.
 Japa Br. Mr. R. Al. Son, V.d. IX. p. 224.
 Id. No. 97.
 Japa Br. Mr. Al. Son, V.d. IX. p. 224. the younger sister of Somewate III.

Kaliyaga 4275 (Saka 1096; a.m. 1174-5), the Jaya samealerra, reigning at Gopakapuri, and making a grant of the village of Dogamvo in the Degamve kampana of the Palasika district.1 And by another inscription at Golihalli, in Kaliyaga 4253, the Monmatha samratsara, be and his mother Mailabalavi were reigning at Gove; the proper date of this inscription, however, seems to be Kaliyaga 4270 (Saka 1097; A. D. 1175-6), which was the Manmatha sameuterra, Kaliyuga 4283 being the Subhakrit samentsura. Of Vijayādītya II. we have only one macription; it is at Hulei, and is dated Kallynga 4270 for 4272 (Saka 1003; k.p. 1171.2), the Khara sameatsura, and the twenty-lifth year of his reign, and records the grant of the village of Bhalaka in the Kalagiri kampana of the Palasi district.* He appears to be the Vijayaditya who, in a Hoysala inscription at Balagamve, is mentioned as having been made to pay tribute by some choftains who were subsequently the feudatories of the Hoyada king Ballala II.

Jayakani III.

The succession was continued by Javakesi III., who also had the title of Malguera-mari, the son of Vijayaditya II. Of his time we have two inscriptions,—a copper-plate grant at Halsi, which is dated, in the three-mith year of his reign, in Kaliyoga 4288 (Saka 1109; A.B. 1187-8), to which, according to the Telinga computation, the Sidelharthi sumpateure is allotted, instead of the Plaranga computarray and a stone-tablet at Kittur, which is dated, in the lifteenth year of his reign, in Kaliyuga 4289 (Saka 1110; a.p. 1188-0), to which the Durmati eternological is allotted instead of the Kilaka samentsara. His inscriptions, taken with those of Permadi, fix Kaliyuga 4276 (Saka 1097; a.n. 1175-6), the Manmatha samualsare, for the commencement of his reign. The first of his inacriptions records that he established the god A divaraha in a temple in front of the already existing temple of Narasimha at Palasika, and allotted to the idol the village of Kiri-Halasige, or the smaller Halasige, and a variety of other grants. His second inscription contains an interesting account of a trial by ordeal. There being a dispute between Sivanakti, the d'chirye or priest of the god Kallesvaradora of Kittar, and Kalyamaakti, the Acharya of the Mulashamadera or the 'original god of the locality,' regarding the ownership of a field, -the two contending parties met before the Dandanayaka Isyara, and agreed to put it to the test of the phuludirya or 'ordeal by holding a red-hot ploughshare. Accordingly, on Sunday the seventh day of the dark fortnight of the month A shadha, they mad again in the pressures of the principal villagers of Degamvo, assembled at the temple of the god Mallikarjum of that village. And then Kalyanasakti, taking the sacred symbols on his head, declared that the field belonged to the Malasthanadera; while Sivasakti, holding a red-hot ploughshare in his hand, made cath that the field belonged to the god Kallenvara. On the following day, the principal villagers examined the hand of Sivamkti, and, presumably finding it uninjured, decided that he had wen his cause, and that the field in dispute belonged to the god Kalleavara.

Jame, Ro. Br. R. As. Soc., Vol. IX., pp. 208 and 267.
 P. S. and O.-C. Inscriptions, No. 192.
 Jour. Ro. Br. R. As. Soc., Vol. IX., p. 241.

[#] M. P. 283

^{1 2}d., p. 304.

Tribhuvanamalla, smil Si nahthadaya II.

Of Tribbuvanamalia and his wife Manikyadovi, we have no historical details. Of the time of his son Shashthadeva II., the last of the family as far as our present knowledge goes, we have one inscription, -s copper-plate grant from Goa, which is dated, in the fifth year of his reign, in Kallyuga 4248 for 1351 (Saka 1172; a.D. 1250-1), the Sadharana samualsara; this fixes Kaliyaga 4347 (Saka 1168; A.D. 1246-7), the Prableva sumentions, as his initial date. It records a grant, at Gos itself, to the god Siva under the name of Govesvara. The grant is made by Shashthadeva II. in conjunction with a cortain Kamadaya or Kavana,-the son of Lakshmideva and the brother-in-law of Shashthadays himself, -who, both in the body of the inscription and on the seal of the plates, is called the natablisher of Shashthadova'. It would seem, therefore, that the power of the Kadambas of Gon was then on its last logs, and that it died out with Shashthudern II. In fact, as the Venngrama Seventy district was, as we have already seen, in the possession of the Battas in Saka 1130 (a.t. 1208-9); and as Vijavaditya, of the Kallapar branch of the Silahara family, is stated to have re-estallished the kings of Sthanakamandala, or Thana, and of Gova, the former of whom certainly, and the latter of whom perhaps, belonged to the Konkaus branches of his own family, - the probability is that the kingdom of the Kadambas of Gos was practically destroyed at the death of Jayakesi III., and that whatever power Shashthadeva II. enjoyed was only of a transitory and very limited nature.

¹ Sei-Shuhiladem-protohildgodah Sei-Kommbra-bhumipalah

SECTION XIII.

THE SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE

The Sindas, who have already been mentioned in connection with some of the Western Chalakya and the Hoysala kings, were another family of Mahamandalesearas who played an important part in the history of these districts. Their inscriptions are found at Pattadakal, Arasibidi, and Aihole, in the Kaladgi District,—and at Nasegal, Kodikop, Ron, and Sudi, in the Dhárwad District. Their capital was Erambarage or Erambirage, which is probably, as Sir Walter Elliot has suggested, the modern 'Xulburga' or 'Yelloorga of the maps, in the Nizam's Dominima." And they possessed the extreme south-west corner of the Nizam's Dominions, the southern parts of the Kaladgi District, and the north-east portion of the Dharwad District, from the beginning to nearly the end of the twellth century A.D.

The name of the founder of the family is not given in the inscriptions that have as yet been brought to notice. But the genealogy, as far as those inscriptions go, is as given in the accompanying table.

Of A'chagi I, or A'cha, and his meessors, down to and inclusive of Singa II., we have no information beyond the bare mention of their names.

A'chugi II ..- also called A'cha, A'chi, A'chama, and Tribhavanamalludevara-Kenari, or the lion of Tribhovanamalladeva, - was the feathfury of the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI. His wife was Madovi or Mahadovi. We have one inscription of his time,-at Kodikup, dated Saka 1044 (s.n. 1122-8), the Subbakrit same doors. He was then governing the Kuukad! Seventy, and several other towns the chief of which was Nareyangal-Abbegore," the chief town of the Naroyangal Twelve which was in the Belvola Three-bundred His own inscription does not give any further historical information about him. But the later ones record that he was "a very handmill for grinding the wheat which wen (the rosz of) Jugge," and that he was the diagracer of Hailakavadikeya-Sings; tlast, at the command of his master, Vikramadirya VI., he pursued and prevailed against the Hoysalas, took Gove or Con, put Lakshms to hight in war, caused the Pandyas to retreat, dispersed the Madapas or people of the Western Chante, and assed upon the Konkana;

Achagi L. ka

A'chogi II,

^{*} Madras Jose, of La, and Source, Vol. VII., p. 207.

* Lat. 15' 27' N., Long. 76' 5' R. * Jose, Ro. Br. B. Ac. Soc., Vol. XI. p. 247.

* Lat. 'raby-forest.' The name appears not to be known now; but it originally danced the nametry lying round Klauvold, lit. 'ruby-nry,' or Pathala-Kingvold, he.

The makern Kurugal, ten miles to the south by cast from item.

that he gave Gove and Uppinakatti to the flames; and that he defeated, captured, and drove back Bhoja, who, with his troops, had invaded his country. This Bhoja must be the Mahamandal source Bhoja I. of the family of the Silaharas of Kolhapur, to be noticed in the next Section; and this repulse of Bhoja must have occurred at some time auterior to Saka 1031 (a.p. 1100-10),-probably about Saka 1020.

Permadi L

Of the time of his oldest son Permadi L,-also called Perma, Pemma, Paramardi, Hemmadi, and Jagadekamulla-Permadi,-we have four inscriptions, three at Narcoal and one at Kodikop. Of the Naregal inscriptions, two only commemorate grants that had been made by village officers before his time. The third is of his own time, and is dated Saka 1026 (a.n. 1104-5), the Tamna amountsaro,2 The Kedikop inscription is dated Saka 1066 (a.p. 1144-5), the Raktakahi samuatanra. His capital was Krambange or Krambinage; and he had the government of the Kisakad Seventy, the Kelavadi's Three-hundred, and the Nareyavizal Twelve, as the femintery, first of the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI., and then of his son Jagadekamalla II. The inscriptions record of him that he vanquished Kulasekharanka, besieged Chatta, pursued Jayakesi, who must be the accord of that name of the family of the Kadamhas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoyalas; and that he advanced to the mountain-passes of the marauder Bittiga, or the Hoyada king Vialmavardhama, besieged the city of Dhorasamudra, pursued him till he arrived at the city of Belapara, which he took, and followed him beyond that as far as the mountain-pass of Vahadi,

Charpnia II., mine with Loan

Permadi I. was succeeded by his younger brother Chavunda II or Chavanda II., a faulatory of the Western Chalakya king Taila III. By his first wife, Demaladovi, Chavunda II. had two sons, -A chi or A'chagi III., and Pommadi or Permadi II. We have two inscriptions of his time, -one at Arasibidi, the datails of which are very illegible; and one at Pattadakal, dated Sain 1984 for Saka 1085 (A.D. 1163-4), the Subham sameatara. At that time he was governing the Kisukad Seventy, the Kelavadi Three-hundred, the Bagudago Seventy, and other districts, while Demaladevi and A'chogi III, were governing as his regents at the city of Pattuda-Kisavolal or Pattadakal. By his ascond wife Siriyadevi, the mater of the Kalachure king Bijjala, Chavunda II. had two other sous, Bijjala and Vikrama or Vikramiditya. In an inscription at Aihole, dated Saka 1091 (a.p. 1169-70), the Virodhi sementsers, we find them two brothers governing the Kisnkid Saventy, the Bagadage Seventy, and the Kelavadi Three-handred. This inscription does not mention them as the faudatories of any paramount severeign : and it is possible that Charanda II., having intermarried into the

t Juny, Bo. Hr. & As. Sec., Vol. XI., pp. 224 and 230

2 Elliet MS, Collection, Vol. I., p. 440.

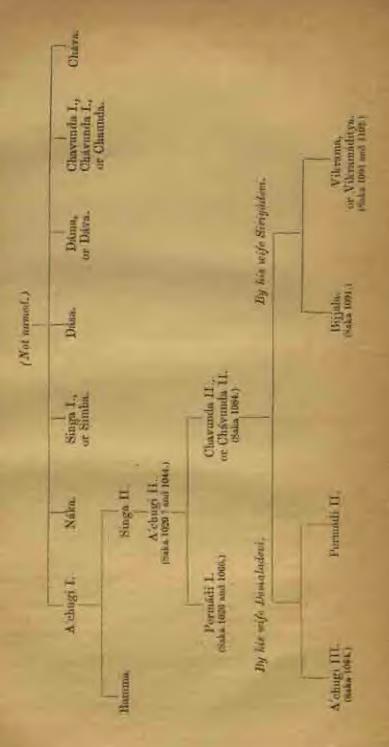
5 Juny, Bu. Br. & As. Sec., Vol. XI., p. 252.

4 An indication that the power of the Sudar extended countdensity bother than this into the Nuclei's Demonstrat, is given by the mane of Stadamer, a large village or form about fifty miles to the east by much from "Vellange."

5 Probably the modern "Kellades" of the maps, but miles to the morth by east from

Josep, Ro. Br. R. An. Soc., Vol. XI., p. 259; P. S. and O.-C. Interprisons, No. 67.
 Josep, Bo. Br. E. An. Soc., Vol. XI., p. 274; P. S. and O.-C. Interprison, No. 83.

GENEALOGY OF THE SINDAS OF BRANDARAGE.





Kalachuri family, enjoyed a short period of independence after the dewafall of the Western Chalukyan. But in Saka 1102 (a.n. 1180-1), the Sarvari sameulsare, we find Vikrams, at his empital of Erambarage, governing the Kisakad Seventy only, and as the femilatory of the Kalachuri king Sankama. This is the last notice that we have of this branch of the Sinda family.

But there was at least one other branch of it. Thus, at Bhairan-matti in the Kaladgi District there is an inscription, dated Saka 955 (a.n. 1033-4), the Srimnkha sementeers, of Nagoti or Nagaditya and Savya of the Similavanesa, who were the feudatories of the Western Chalukya king Jayasumha III.³ They deduce their genealogy from a certain king Sinds, who was born in Abichchhatra, and was the king of the Sindhu country, and was married to a Kadamba princess. And they claim to be of the Negavaness or screent race and to have the title of Bhogavali-paramer-adhirpare, or superms lord of Bhogarati, the best of cities, " and to be entitled to carry the bannar of a hooded sorpent, and to use the mark or signet of a tipor.* And the Tidgandi grant of the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI., dated Saka 1001 (a.c. 1082-3), the Dandabid sameatara, mentions, as his foudatory, a certam Munja of the Sinda family, who secum to be of the same branch of it with Nagialitya and Sevya, and who, like thom, claims to belong to the Nagavames and to have the title of supreme lord of the city of Bhogavatipura.

¹ Klim MS. Collection, Val. II., pp. 221 and 226.

P.N. and O.-C. Inscriptions. No. 36; Ellin MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 25.

Bhogsvatt, in mythology, was the capital of the Naga or sergent king Visiki, in Randulla, and of the serve divisions of Patala or the subtermana region. Prof. Monter Williams gives it also as a nume of Ujiayini in the Desputa age.

4 Physipsheir.

5 Pylahrubiackkung.

6 Patal. Ast., Vol. L., p. 30.

SECTION XIV.

THE SILA'HA'RAS OF KOLHATUR.

There were two branches of the Silabara family in the northern and the southern divisions of the Koukan. Of the northern branch, notices have been published by Dr. Bähler and other writers.\ Wa have already mentioned Kapardi II. of this branch, whose date was Saka 773 (a.e. 851-2) and Saka 700 (a.e. 877-8), in connection with the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavareins L, to whom he segum to have been foundatory; and we have also seen that the Kadambas of Gos probably came in conflict with this family between the dates of Saka 946 (a.p. 1024-5) and Saka 982 (a.n. 1060-1). Of the southern branch, the representative in Saka 930 (a.n. 1008-9) was Raharaja, the feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Satyasraya II is and this branch of the family possibly preceded the Kadambas of Goain their pomessions in the Konkan.

We are concurred here in detail only with a third branch of the Silahara family, which was settled above the Ghants, and the inscriptions of which are found at Kolhapur and pinces in that neighbourhood, at Miraj, and at Sodbal in the Athani Talaks of the Belgaum District. The members of this branch of the family per and the territory lying round Kolhapur and in the north-west part of the Belgaum District, from about the end of the tenth to

early in the thirteenth contary A.R.

Like their relatives of the northern branch in the Konkan, the Silaharas of Kolhapur claim to be of the linesge of the Vidgadhura Jimutaváhana, who saved the Nága king Saukhachuda from Garmia by offering his own body to be torn instead of his. And, also like them, they carried the banner of a golden Garada, and had the title of Tayara-purovar-idhizeura, or supreme lord of Tayara, the best of cities.' Tagarapura therefore was the city from which the Silahaens originally started. It is a place, however, that has not yet born estimaterily identified. It was of enflicient importance to be mentioned in the second contary A.D. by Ptolomy, in whose cusp of Imina it is entered in a north-easterly direction from Barugana or Broach, and also, in the third century, by the anthor of the Periplus of the Erythraun See, who mays that it was ton days journey to the cast of Paithana which was twenty days to the anoth of Baruman. Paithana, which appears in Prolomy's map under the name of Balthans, and, like Tagara, is entered in

¹ Lot. Ant., Vol. V., p. 276, and Vol. IX., p. 31 Jon. R. As. Sec., O. A., Vol. III., pp. 281 and 886, Vol. IV., pp. 100, and Vol. V., p. 176; and Jone, Ho. He. As. Sec., Vol. XIII., p. 16.

* Four. Ro. St. R. As. Sec., Vol. I., p. 201

* Ind. Ant., Vol. VIII., p. 144

an easterly or north-easterly direction from Baruguan, -is usually accepted to be Paithan, the meient Pratialthana, on the banks of the Godieuri, about two hundred and twenty miles to the southeast from Broach. No identification of Tagara, in accordance with the directions and distances mentioned above, has as yet been made. But, on the assumption that the directions and distances are not correct, it has been suggested that Tagara is Devagiri or Danlathbad, about thirty-live miles to the north-west of Paithan; and again that it is Junnir 1 in the Poons District, about one handred and five miles to the west by south from Paithan. Prof. Lassen and Col. Yule, again, have suggested that it is Kulbargal in the Nizam's Dominions. The fact that it is mentioned, as the residence of the grantee, in the Haidarabad grant of the Western Chalukya king Pulikesi II., dated Saka 534 (a.u. 512-3), and issued from Vatapi or Badami, seems to justify us in looking for it more to the south than is usually supposed. And,-though this place appears altogether too far to the south, in connection with Sir Walter Elliot's romark, that a native trader once told him that, on his way from Dhárwad to Nágpur, he had passed through a good-sized town of this name, with a handr or market and a notal or small river near it, four cose beyond Kulbarga, it seems worth noting that there is a village called 'Tagarapuram' in the 'Kellekalam' division of Combatore. My own opinion, however, is that Tagura is to be identified with Kolhapur, -or rather with Karavira, which is now only a small village on the north side of Kolhapur, but which, as the antive mone for the Kolhapur State, ris. 'the Karavira Hakha,' and also the name of the local Purisa, viz. 'the Karavira-Mikhitergu,' are deduced from it, must evidently have been in former times a place of considerably more importance than at present. There is a connection between the two names which is not at first sight apparent. Tagara is 'the shrub Tabermomoutana Coronaria,' (and also 'a fragrant powder prepared from it');* it belongs to the same family with the cleander; it is still called logar in Marathi," and grows freely in this part of the country, though whether it is originally an exotic, or a natural shrub, I cannot say; and the flowers of it are used in the worship of idols. And faracive is the Nerium Oderam, the fragrant oleander, which

¹ Lat. 197 13 N., Long, 73° 37° E.
2 Jul. Aut. Vol. VIII., p. 14t. note.
2 Lat. 17° 21° N., Long, 73° 35° E.
Classics Map of disclost fulfier and see Bombay Third Archaelepical Report,
p. 55, note.
5 Jul. And. Vol., Vol. VII., p. 75.
7 Allas of Analysis India, Phinach & Co., Maires, Plates 4 and 12—It is in
along Lat. 12° N. and Long, 77° 3° E., a little to the west of a line commeting
Talakid and Yelundar, both of which was piaces of note.
12 is, however, about three
handred and first miles from Kulberga, almost due scotts.
4 Manley Williams Sameled Dichessey, and Childre's Pall Dictionary,—11. P.
Brown, in his Trings Dictionary, gives region of Childre's Pall Dictionary, which is
approachly gives as mounting 't the broad leaved can lary, Nevintan Odorum's Tabermamentions Grandidora. And Manner Williams gives acadelizaria as equivalent to
taparie in the seases of Tabermanouthan Commerce.

**Same Mattern double decree inpre10 Mounter Williams from a distinction, and said the single flower againstain
and the double decree inpre10 Mounter Williams from the double decree in the commerce.

**Mounter Williams from the commerce of the commerce.

**Commerce Dictionary, and Brown's Telage Dictionary.

also grows freely, wild, all over this part of the country, and is similarly used in the worship of idels. Of course, neither the Tabermenoutans Coronaris, nor the Neriona Odorum, is in any way whatever confined to this part of the country. Ner is there now any specially exuberant growth of either of them at Kolhapur. In this latter respect there may, perhaps, have been a difference in ancient times. But, even it so, the botanical connection between the two names, however interesting and suggestive, could hardly, without strong extraneous reasons, be taken to establish the identity of the two places. Some each extraneous reasons, however, of a valid kind, are, I think, forthcoming. Tagara be also the thorny shrub, Vanguoria Spinosa'; 1 and karakala, which is the ancient name of the modern Karhad or Karhad at the junction of the Krishna and the Koina in the Sattara District, is another name of the Vangueria Spinosa.* Accordingly, as far as these names go, a connection might be looked for between Tagara and either Kararim or Karhad. Naither of these places agrees with Tagara according to the distance and direction from Paithana or Paithan, as given by the author of the Periplus of the Erythrusen Sec. But neither do the other two places, Daulatabad and Jermar, which it has been proposed to identify with Pagara, said in these respects ; and it seems to be the general concensus, of opinion that the distance and direction of Tugara from Pairhan are not correctly given. Assuming this, -cither Kuravira or Kachad would fit in well with the intimation of the author of the Periples that Tagara was an inland must for " articles of local production, brought into it from the parts along the coast." And either of them would supply what is not otherwise to be supplied from any information that we have, riz a large trade-centre, above but near the Western Glauta, to collect the ancient trade of this part of the country and also of time parts of the Konkan which lie slong immediately under the Ghants, and which would find a more convenient outlet over the Chants thun towards the sea-coast. We have as yet discovered no place that could serve as such a trade-centre, for really ancient times, anywhere between Paithan on the Godavari and Palasiks, the modern Hale in the Belgaum District, about two hundred and eighty miles to the south by west from Paithan. Also, from either Karavira or Karhad, the inland trade route to Broach would, before the systematic construction of reads of modern times, antarally wok the open country lying to the cast of the inland spure of the Cheats, and thus would naturally pass through Paithan? and this would explain why the author of the Poriphe rulers the position of Tagars to Paithan and not to Broads. And finally, whether Kachad has, or has not, I cannot say; but Kolhipur still has a considerable impact trade, partly for local consumption and partly for expert again towards the east, in rice, jowari, wheat, gram, and other grains, salt, oil-socia, cocounits, limis, mangoes, regutables, and other "articles of local production," with the Ramagiri District and

the Sawantwadi State below the Ghauts; and in its own local productions of grain, coriander-needs, glace, jaggury, honey, oil, tarmeric, tobacco, chillies, &c., Kolhapur has still a considerable expert trade with inland places which include, to the north Ahmadnagar, only some fifty or sixty miles distant from Parthan itself.1 Of the two places, I prefer Karavira for identification with Tagara for the following ressons. Karball is mowhere spoken of us a capital of the Silabiras. And, while it was known by the name of Karahataka in the nighth century a.p., it also seems to be undembtodly, as Pandit Bhagwantal Indraji takes it to be, the Karahakataka of an early Pali cave inscription at Kuda near Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District; and this carries back the existence of the name to at least as early a period as that of the author of the Periplus, and shows necessary that the town was well known under that name at one of the places which the author of the Periplas must certainly have visited. Kolhapur, or Kamvira, on the other hand, must always have been opposithe chief seats of the Silahara power, though it is not expressly mentioned as the capital till Saka 1109 (a.D. 1187-8), in the time of Bhoja II. All tradition points to its being a place of extreme antiquity. And the tradition, in this respect, is borns out by the numerous Buddhist remains that are found at and in the kampdiate neighbourhood of Kolhapur, and notably by a crystal relic-easket which was found in a large staps, discovered in making your excavations at Kolhapar about two years ago, and the lid of which bears an inscription in pure Maurya or Asoka characters, fiel of about the end of the third century n.o. Graham states that "there are no ruins of any great magnitude, the memories of any large and flourishing town." And further on he adds, " Kolhapur has long held a high station for the antiquity of her sucred shrates; and all the current legends state that her present capital originally existed as a purely religious entilement, of which the great temple, dedicated to Ambabai or Mabababah, remains to mark the site. The cloisters which formerly surrounded this great temple now he barned many feet under the surface of the earth, which appears to have undergone at us distant period a very startling convuision. Many phenomena favourthis legoud. The tiny templas are frequently brought to light on any excevation being made, and to this day no well for the purpose of irrigation is allowed within the sacred precincts. Two of the subterranean temples over which dwellinghouses have been erected are even now much frequented, one being deducted to Karttika-rami, and the other to Khandoba; and in further apport of the eyal tradition, that in olden times the dreary jungle was only marked by a multitude of hely temples and hely pools, the spring frequently gushes out when digging for a foundation. Stone dabs, covered with strange figures and ancient inscriptions, are found at a depth of upwards of fifteen feet from the surface; the heights of the same wall of the great temple are

^{*} Gredient's Kothes - r. pp. 961 to 253,

* Saturated copper plate greated the Rashtrakuta hing Dualidarys or Dunivarius

(L. 1800 i Sala 670 (c. v. 750 6)

* No. 19 p. 10, of the opporate pumphists of the Archadagled Servey of

Western Ladds

⁵ Kallageor, p. 314. 0 M., pp. 310 7. 4 ML P. M.

unequal at different places; and the ground level is totally altered and destroyed. The convulsion which altered the ancient aspect of affairs must probably have been effected by an carthquake, slight shocks having occurred again during the year 1853. Many geological facts also support this opinion, in the upheaving of small elevations in the neighbourhood,-in the carious and singular arrangements of the clay about the locality, and in the existence of the old hed of the river Panchagangs, at an elevation of at least seventy feet above its present level, which was dissovered whilst digging for a foundation in the year 1849, and which is clearly evinced by the broad strata of small publies, perfectly and smoothly polished, evidently through the action of running water." Yes, in spine of its evident antiquity, whether religious or political, Kelhapur or Karavira is nowhere mentioned under either of these names in any really ancient inscription as yet discovered. I leave in fact no opigraphical mention of Karavira at all. And the sarliest mention that I have obtained of Kelhapur, under the name of Kollapure, is one of the date of Sakn 946 (a.r., 1024-25). Tagara, on the other hand, is mentioned as late as Sakn 534 (a.v. 612-3) as the name of a city still in existence." And we have, perhaps, a similar mention of it, of considerably later date, in the Silahara inscription of Marasimha to be noted below. In it, Jatiga II., whose data would be about the end of the tenth century A.D., is called Taparanagara-bhapaloka, or 'king of the city of Tagara, a far more emphatic and specific expression than the usual family. title. This is in a metrical passage; and the usual title of Tagorapararay adhirmra would have saited the metre just as well. Thu expression being at present an izulated one, it is lardly safe to saamuu conclusively that it was intentionally selected for use in this passage to indicate that Jutiga IL actually reigned at Tagara; from which it would follow that, as into us the end of the tenth, century a.p., Tagners was still in use as the name of a city which count then have been somewhere in the Kolhapur State or quite close to it. But the expression is certainly fairly open to being construed in that way. However, setting this passage aside for the present, the entire disappearance of Tagara as the mane of a still existing city at some time subsequent to the seventh century A.A. and the appearance of Kollapura in the eleventh century are in a neighbourhood in which, equally with others, if not rather than in others, we are entitled to look for Tagora, can, I think, be explained only on the theory of,-first, a complete change of name, such as from Tagara to Karavira, made to unit come mediavral legend, but made in such a way as still to preserve some trace of the original appellation, -und subsequently a change of locality, such as from Karayira to Kollapura. It appears to me that some tradition of an entire change of mose laving taken place at no very remote period is preserved in the following mythical account given by

t Miraj coppor-plate grant of the Western Chilishya king Jayanischa III.—The next mention of it, neader the date of Baka 971 (a.n. 1612-53) is in the rantee inscription on the south face of the houple of failliburears at Sirur, in the Rigalbut Talakh of the Kalidgi District. The passage is descriptive of the goldien Makalakahmi, "who was established at the afficient of Kelliquera, the level of grant of the Western Chalabya king Pulikasi II.

Graham from Chapter LVIII, of the Karavira-Ministraya: 1-"This sacred land of Kolhapur has existed from eternity. In seven different ages, it received as many distinct names. As, at one time, it was the residence of Kama, it was termed Kamalaya. At another time it was known as Padmalaya, after the name of its king Padma. In the third age, the god Siva passed his time here in the company of his wife Parvati; and hence it was called Sivalaya. In the fourth age, Brahma gave himself up to devotion in this sacred land of Karavira; and it was then called Brahmalaya. In the fifth age, in consequence of its being the abode of Yakahas, is was designated Yakahalaya. In the sixth age, as the Rakahasaa resided here, this place was distinguished by the mans of Rakshasalaya, In the seventh or last age, i. c. the present, this place was first called Kolhapur and then Karavira." In this passage the name of Kolhapur is made to precede that of Karavira. But, according to other accounts, " " this tract of country was originally called Karavira, from the goddess Mahalakahmi using her maco in lifting this, ber favoured retreat, from the waters of the great delage. And it afterwards received the name of Kolhapur from the demon Kola, who was defeated and killed on a hill in the vicinity of the present capital," I am not prepared at present to suggest the correct etymology of the name Kollapura. But it seems plain to me that Karavira is the older and more important name of the two. And, after the change of name from Tagara to Karavira, the transfer of the political capital, from Karavira to the originally religious settlement of Kolhapur, may have been necessitated by some convulsion of nature such as that the indications of which are given very plainly by Graham; and the undently serious character of that convulsion would explain why no ruins of a large ancient town have been discovered at Kelhapur or at Karavira.

The Silaharus of Kolhapur were Jains by religion. Their familygoddess was Mahalakahmi of Kollapum or Kolhapur; and, though this town is not expressly mentioned as their capital till Saka 1100 (A.D. 1187-3), is must always have been one of the chief seats of their power, and it furnishes the most convenient appellation of this branch of the lamily, for distinguishing it from the other branches. Their genealogy is as given in the accompanying table.

All that is at present known about the earlier members of the family is derived from a copper-plate grant of Marasimba, also called Gonkana-Ankakára and Guheyana-Singa, which was found somewhere in the neighbourhood of Miraj and is dated Sala 980 (a.n. 1058-9), the Vilambi atmindered In it, Jatiga L is called the lion of the hill-fort of Pannala, which is about ten miles to

I Korlapoor, p. 241.—The way in which the brial Mahirupas, intrinsically of no historical colors at all, may nevertheless be used to authorize indicate, aspecially in the identification of ancient names of places, has been indicated by main my identification of Vatipi and Helium (Int. Ast., Vol. VIII., pp. 288-9).

^{3.} Anthopier, p. 1.
3. Graham gives in bi-schools the word have; but I do not find that this word has anywhere the meaning of 'a union. The paragression to be a play open favories in the same of 'a newed or a meater.'
force, R. A. Sec., O. S., Vel. H., p. 184, and Vel. IV., p. 281; and No. 10, p. 161, of the w, prote purp higher of the Accomological Survey of Western India.

the north-west of Kolhapur; Jutiga H. is called 'the king of the city of Tagura, as has been mentioned above; and Goulea is described as possessing the countries of Karabata, Kundi, Mirinja, and the Kembana. Karahata is the modern Karad or Kachad in the Sattara District, at the junction of the Krishna and the Keind; and Murinja is the modern Miraj about thirty miles in a north-conterly direction from Kolhapur. Kundi is the Three-thousand district which in Saka 002 (a.n. 980-1) constillated the government of Kartavirya I., of the Ratta Mahimaulalesmaras of Saundalli, and which, so far as the Ratta inscriptions go, was still entirely in the presentation of that bunity in Saka 970 (a. p. 1048-9), in the time of Anka, and again in Saka 1004 (a.n. 1082-3), in the time of Kanuakaira II.; but, unless this statement of Gonka holding the country of Kundi is an invention or an exaggeration, the Ratins must, shortly before or after Saka 970, have suffered some temporary less of territory to which no allumon is made in their own inscriptions. And the possession by Gonka of part of the Konkans,-probably in the time of Nagarjana of the north Konkana branch of the Silaharas, who was intermediate between Chhittaraja (Saka 946; a.n. 1024-5), and Mammuni or Mumvani (Saka 982; a.o. 1000-1), and as to the events of whose reign the inscriptions of his family are silent,-is corroborated by a passage concerning Anautapala or Ananiadays, the son of Nagarjuna, which has already been quoted to show that the king of Kapardikadvipa who was killed by Jayakemi I., of the Kadambus of Goa, must have been Nagarjune. and in which the expression " a time of mi fortune from relatives that had become hostile" plainly shows that Jayakesi I., who then overran and devastated the whole of that part of the Konkam, had taken advantage of dissensions and contests between the Silahuran of the Konkana and their relatives of Kollaipur. In the same inscription of Marasimha, Guvala L or Guhala is called 'the lord of the hill-fort of Kiligila or Khiligila; this place, which was also Marssimha's capital, has not yet been identified. Like his successors, Marasimha styles himself only a Mahamandalesvara, hat gives no indication of any paramount sovereign of whom he was the foundatory. It is not likely, however, that the Silaharas were independent throughout the whole of the period for which we have records of them. The Siláhára princess Chandaladevi or Chandralekha, who was one of the wives of the Western Chalaltya king Vikramiditya VI., was probably a daughter of Marasimha.

Bhoje L

The next name in respect of which we have any historical information is that of Bhoja I. He seems to be undoubtedly the Bhoja who invaded the territories of A'chugi L, of the family of the Sinda Mahimandalescorus of Erminbarage, and who was successfully repulsed by A'chugi; this must have been in about Saka 1020 (a.e. 1008-9).

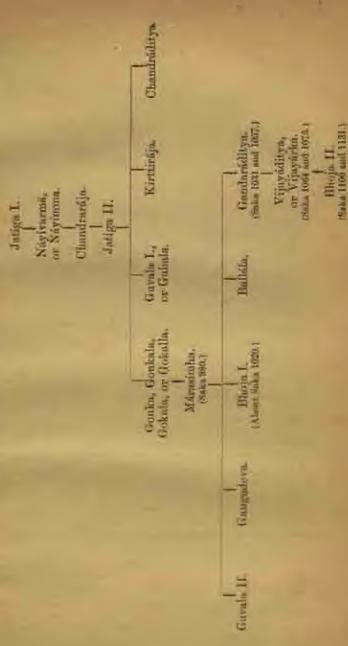
Pailala.

There is an inscription of Ballala at Honour near Kagal, which intimates that he ruled in conjunction with his younger brother Gandaraditys. But it is not deted; and it gives no historical information.

¹ Lat. 17 10 K., Long. 74 M E.

² Grahmu's Kollogows, p. 200

GENEALOGY OF THE SILA HAMAS OF KOLHAPUR.





The succession was consigned by Gandaraditya, also called Ayyum-Singa L, the youngest son of Marasimha. His suscriptions cango from Saka 1032 for 1031 (a.p. 1109-10), the Virodhi annualeara, to Saka 1058 for 1057 (a.p. 1135-6), the Rakalinea annualeara, and are found at Kolhapur itself and at Talalem in the neighbourhood. In Saka 1081, he was governing the Mirinia country, togother with Sapiakhalla and a part of the Konkana, and his capital was Tiravada in the Edenad district. In Saka 1057, his capital was Valavada, which, as suggested by Sir Walter Elliot, is probably the modern Walwa, about sixteen miles to the south of Kollapur.

tinndaraditya was succeeded by his son Vijayaditya Vijavarka, also called Avyana-Singa II., whose inscriptions range from Saka 1065 for 1064 (a.b. 1142-3), the Dandubhi sumratsura, to Sake 1978 for 1075 (a.D. 1153-4), the Srimukha seescalsura, and are found at Kolhápur, Miraj, Bámni near Kágal, and Sedhál in the Belgaum District. His capital continued to be at Valarada. In the copper-plate grant of his son and shecessor Bhoja II., Vijayaditya is said to have rematated the rulers of the province of Sthanaka or Thana and the kings of Gova or Goa. The first statement must refer to some assistance rendered by him to his relatives of the Konkana branch, after the reign of Amantapala or Auantadova and before the reign of Aparaditya; and it was probably through this assistance that Aparaditya came to roign at all. The date that is usually allotted to Aparaditya is Saka 1109 (a.e. 1187-8); but, that this must have been towards the end of his reign, and that he was reigning between Saka 1058 and 1068 (a.D. 1185-(145), has been shown by Dr. Bühler; and this proves almost conclusively that it was Aparaditya whom Vijayaditya reinstated at Sthanaka. The statement regarding the kings of Gova, -if it refers to any events affecting Gon itself, and unless it simply means that the Konkana Silaharas continued to bear the title of kings of Gora, though the place itself was lost to them, -must allude to some occurrences between the time of Jayakon II, and Permidi or Symphitta, of the Kadambas of Gon, to which no reference is made in the Kadamba inscriptions or in any others that have as yet come to notice.

Vijnyaditya was succeeded by his son Bhoja II., also called Vijayadityadavana-Singa, whose inscriptions range from Saka 1101 for 1100 (s. a. 1178-9), the Vilambi sameotara, to Saka 1115 (a. p. 1193-4), the Pramadi or Pramadicha samyatearn, His Camlara htra.

Vilayadaya.

History 11.

¹ Jone Bs. Rr. R. At. Sec. Vol. XIII., p. L.; and unpublished inscriptions, of which important versions are given in Graham's Kollegner, pp. 376 to 480.

2 This of course, must be a health different district to the filewall Scienty which is monthmed in inscriptions at Talkgraws [P. & and O.-C. Janveytion, No. 1085 Serial [Myseco Inscription, p. 210]. Markero (Pol. Act., Vol. I., p. 2055, and Bengalus (Myseco Inscription), p. 244, and which is placed by Mr. Rice near Segar in Majour. I Lat. 16: 29 N. Long. 74° 14' E.—Penshly, however, it may be the "Walcover of the rays, about few miles to the eart by north of Kolldagur,—or the "Walcover and University of the major, about six notice is the math-west of Walcover & Unscriptional Linear Courses.

Manufallship interprinter and Cenham's Kullingson, Just Ast., Vol. X., pp. 22 Ac. Just Br. Mr. R. As. Soc., Vol. XII., Extra Number, p. 52

stone-tablets are found at Kolhapur; and a copper-plate grant of his raign has been produced from somewhere in the Sattara District.2 In Saka 1100, Valavada was his capital; but in Saka 1109, his capital was Kollapura, the modern Kollapur itself, and in Saka 1112, it was Pannaladurga, or, as the Sanakrit version of the name is, Padmanaladurga, the hill-fort about ten miles to the north-west of Kolhaper. That he was still reigning in Saka 1127 (a.u. 1205-6), the Krodham sumsufsara, is shown by a note at the end of the Subdiragrachandriki of Somadeva, according to which the work was composed in that your, in the reign of Bhoja II., at a Jahr temple founded by Gandariditya at A jurika, the modern A jra, in the country of Kollanura.

With the exception of what has been noted above in connection with Vijayaditya, the inscriptions of Gandaraditya and his successors give no historical details. But, as regards the termination of their power, we have not got the name of any member of the family after Bhoja II. And, -no in Saku 1185 (ath. 1913-4), the Srimokha sameatanea, the Devagiri-Yadava king Singhana II. was in possession of the country cound Miraj, as is proved by his Khedrapur inscription, which records the grant by him of the village of Kudaladamavada, the modern Kuramiyad, in the Mirings country; and as we find inscriptions of Singhana IL, shortly after that date, at Kolhapur itself, "-it would seem that Bhoja II. was the last of his family, and that he was overthrown and disposement by Singhana II., in or soon after Saka 1181 (a.p. 1215-20), the Sukla concategre, which was the commencement of Singham's route. This is borne out by one of Singhana's inscriptions, dated Saka 1160, which speaks of him as having been "a very Garada in putting to flight the serpent which was the mighty king Bhoja, whose habitation was Pannala.17 ?

1 Pleasante alle proposale the pullangille of the representation of the grain



Conductors of the Libertony Society of Breakery, reprint of 1877. Vol. III., p. 411 Dr. Kielhorer Food, And., Vol. X., p. 75.

5 Jone Ro. Ro. R. As., Soc., Vol. XII., p. 7.

Conductors of Rose Soc., Vol. XII., p. 7.

Graham's Kolleguess, pp. 426 to 436. P. S. and O. C. Inscriptions. No. 112, 1, 10-11.





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